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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XII NO. 220. BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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	Local	Motussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
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Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
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BRITISH INDIA.

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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th Sept	DONGOLA .	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,080
4th Oct.	DELTA .	-	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA .	-	7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	-	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOLDAVIAx	7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA .	-	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA	MOREA*	18,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA .	-	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA	MOOLTANx	15,993
29th ,,	DELTA .	-	15,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND .	MALWA*	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA .	MALOJAx	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA .	-	7,952
27th ,, 1925	DELTA .	MANTUA*	10,902
3rd Jan	ALEDONIA	-	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	ARKUNDA	-	16,227
24th ,,	DELTA .	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA .	-	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA .	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	-	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA*	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	-	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x..	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA	-	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA*	16,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA	-	18,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	-	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	-	11,430

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
20th Sept.	MULBERA ..	8,100
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MANTUA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MALDIVA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	ROHA ..	8,253
1925		
9th Jan.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
30th ,,	MANORA ..	7,888
23th Feb.	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	5,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
17th Sept. ..	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports 9-45 a. m.
17th ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa 3-30 p m
19th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
20th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi.
22nd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi. via Cutch Mandvi

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steame..	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Aki Maru.	Y. Kawashima	6023	17th ,,	29th Sept
*Sado Maru.	I. Nirei	5898	28th ,,	12th Oct.
*Tokushima Maru.	K. Kamiyama	5976	17th Oct	31st ,,
*Tamba. Maru.	N. Wada	5945	28th ,,	11th Nov.

* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong..	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. :—20279 Telegrams :—" YUSEN

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 ... 30,17,785
Reserve Fund 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cantt.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

When you spend so much for
YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
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THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000 000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

Interest allowed at:

3 per cent. per annum from January to June.

2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4½ per cent *Withdrawals twice a week.*

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents:—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA,
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent Ahmedanad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B. (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,60,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00 000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and any description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application

C. B. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Do not buy a **NEW BATTERY** without also buying a tin of
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Do not condemn your **OLD BATTERY** without giving a trial to
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SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.

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For Bombay Presidency Kapola Building, Ardeshir Dadi Street, Bombay.

S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents:—
For Gujrat, Kathiawar, Raipur, Narwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.

P. C. ROY, M. A. B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street, CALCUTTA.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

STABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY
Manager.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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Branch I.—Thakurdwar Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

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INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 113, Espianade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.

Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Bedness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to— NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TRAVELLERS, only experienced men need apply, Good salary and Commission. Prof. B. I. BRUTT, M.A., Rajkhad, Ahmedabad.
A R11696

WANTED—CATERERS for Matheran Station Railway Hotel. Apply DIRECTORS, Matheran Railway, Tardeo, Bombay.
A R20671

WANTED—For an up-country Mill in C. P. an ASSISTANT WEAVING MASTER on Rs. 125/- per month. Free furnished quarters. Light and fuel according to Company's rules. Apply to Box No. 489, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20664

WANTED—Wholesale buyers, and agents to secure orders for Hosiery goods. Commission 12 per cent. Samples supplied per V.P.P. with free postage or on receipt of Rs. 15/8 as security. KUMAON KNITTING FACTORY, Almora, U.P.
A R43

WANTED SHARP—AN EXPERT ENGINEER and one SPINNING MASTER and one WEAVING MASTER for Shri Bankteshwar Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills. Apply to AGENT to Rai Bhadur Bissesurlal Moti Lal, proprietor of Shri Bankteshwar Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bhiwani (Punjab).
A R44

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency, for a British Firm of Paper makers and Exporters, handling their own products as well as Continental, Scandinavian, etc., mills manufactures. No application considered unless experience, terms, business prospects, and Bank references, etc., are fully detailed. Apply "REPRESENTATIVES", P.O. Box No. 372, Calcutta.
A 20675

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn Soap-Making in a few days by our course of training BY CORRESPONDENCE Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make Soap -/1/6 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. Enclose 3 annas stamp. HAWAID COLLEGE S M, Rawalpindi, India.
A W

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An M.A. in Economics, with Mathematics or Philosophy in B.A., and Logic in Intermediate, to teach Economics and Logic to Intermediate Classes. Preference will be given to an experienced man. Third Class M.A.'s need not apply. Appointment will be on one year's probation. Salary Rs. 120 in the grade 120-10-220, Jaipur Coin (7 per cent. more than British coin). Applications with copies of testimonials should reach by the 25th of September, 1924. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Jaipur, (Rajputana).
A 20635

LEARNING MEANS EARNING!—"An hour a day will raise your pay." SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING (two months' Course) Rs. 6/ per month. ACCOUNTANCY, Law, Banking, Secretarial Practice, Commercial English, Mathematics, Salesmanship, French, Matric and Cambridge Courses. Filing, Correspondence, Economy, Rs. 4/- each subject per month. SERVICE GUARANTEED. Enrolment for L.C.C., N.U.T.; A.B.T., C.C.S.; I.B.; F.C.R.A.; L.A.A.; C.A.A., and other commercial Examinations. The winners of the "Alfred Pitman Prize from 1912 to 1924 were students trained by the Principal, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Cooper Mansion, 1st Floor Corner Grant Road.
R59

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET from 1st September the whole of the upper floor of our Showroom Building "The Motor House," at Hughes Road, now occupied by Carlton Club. Could be used either as a big flat or for a club. Rent very moderate. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
20676

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Decent RESIDENTIAL FLATS at FORJETT STREET and SUSSEX ROAD and a big Office Room in Fort. Apply personally to the Receiver, High Court, 8, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C R20

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans, and Parsi gentlemen at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson Cruddas. Apply on spot Tel. No. 41417.
C R10958

TO SUB-LET—An OFFICE in a newly-built Building in Church Gate Street. Please apply Box No. 467, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R20647

FLAT ground floor in Ebrahim Villa, corner Souter and Motlibai Streets, Byculla, Drawing, Dining, 4 Bed rooms, etc. Rent Rs. 135, also garage. Apply ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD., Badri Buildings, opposite Crawford Market.
C R30

OFFICES in Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd Floor. Lift, electric fittings, airy, clean, open on two sides. Excellent situation and view. Rent Rs. 150 for block of 2 rooms, a verandah and a mezzanine floor, total area about 1,000 square feet. Rent Rs. 60 for a small but commodious office room, both available middle October, another small office available immediately, Rent Rs. 40. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C11085

TO LET on monthly tenancy basis the masonry built building formerly known as the New Prince of Wales Press Co.'s Press Factory at Victoria Bunder Road, Colaba; suitable for a Motor Workshop or Garage or Iron Foundry or Stables. For rent and further particulars please apply to Messrs. FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO. LTD., Factory Department, Forbes Building, Home Street, Bombay.
C 20684

PROPERTIES WANTED.

WANTED—6 miles track 24 'lbs. 2 ft. guage complete with fish bolts and plates and 30 points and crossings. 100 Tipping wagons 27 to 30 cft. c.c. All secondhand at reasonable price. For immediate dispatch apply to THE PRESIDENT Gudha Co-operative Labour and Saving Society Gudha Sambharhar.
N R41

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE (Established 24 years). A Special Professional Accountants' Course for non-Matrics is just introduced. Immediate enrolments invited. Great Western Bldg., Apollo St.
R36

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Large WOODEN and GLASS PARTITIONS, suitable for Banks or large Offices. Apply to the LIQUIDATORS; ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD., 17/19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
N R54

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

AVAILABLE Lorries, WHITE, UNITED and THORNYCROFT, very sparingly used. Apply The INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
JA R20651

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA CASTOR OIL.

Odourless, Tasteless, No Eructation, No Hiccup, No Griping, No Nausea. Contains no free oily acid or injurious alkaloid or perfume. A little odour purposely allowed, to convince that it is CASTOR OIL and NOT White Oil (odourless Kerosine Oil). Sold everywhere. Dealers, Dispensaries, Doctors and Hospitals to write to.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. CO.
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T W

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—
A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF
CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES
TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nets, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21226.
T W

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE—As a closing concern: The Stock of Fire-bricks, fireclay, French Chalk, Ginning oil, Clay Pipes, etc., are FOR SALE. Write to F. EBRAHIM & CO., Jumma Musjid, AHMEDABAD.
T R49

A STOUNDING VALUE—Genuine VALET AUTO-STROP, Safety Razor set, with Strop and Blade in case complete for Rs. 3/12. H. ZACKRIA & CO., OOTACAMUND.
T R51

DO YOU REQUIRE KASHMIR PURE WOOL TWEED? Very attractive designs very cheap, and very durable. Write for samples to CANAUD AND CO., Srinagar, Kashmir.
T R42

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY is now in a position to instal Telephones in practically all parts of the Island of Bombay, and at Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, and Ghatkoper.

Also their New Exchange at Andheri will be OPEN in a few weeks. Applications are now being registered for Telephone connections at Andheri and Ville Parle.
20649

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1908.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military & Public Works Departments, State Railways, and All large consumers throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
19735

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

6 % DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER-SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

REPAYABLE ON 1ST DECEMBER, 1954.

1. With the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above loan.

2. The Loan is raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, daily from Monday, September 22nd, up to Tuesday, the 30th September, 1924. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of 160 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 21st October, 1924.

8. In the event of the Loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable, which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—
(a) Cash or currency notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds or War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, War Bonds, War Loan, Bombay Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Debentures, will in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the loan on the dates of repayment mentioned above.

15. Interest will be paid in Bombay by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or such other agent or agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf as follows:—
From the date of payment in full to the 30th November, 1924, on 1st December, 1924, and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the date specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th September, 1924.

FORM OF TENDER.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION'S 6 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN OF RS. 160 LAKHS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WATER SUPPLY IN BOMBAY.

To
THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I/We, the undersigned, hereby apply for .....Debentures* aggregating Rs. .....of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement issued by you, dated the 15th September, 1924, each Debenture to be of the value noted on the reverse, and I/we send herewith† .....being 2 per cent. deposit on the par value of the Debentures, and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, on or before the 21st October, 1924.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. §.....per cent.

Signature.....
Address.....
Date September, 1924.

*Denominations of Debentures to be filled in on the reverse. The Superscription on the Cover enclosing the tender must be clear and distinct.

†Here enter cash, cheque on a Bank in Bombay, or Government Promissory Notes or Debentures, as provided in Clause 10 of the particulars and conditions of the Loan.

§The rate should be entered here.

DEBENTURES REQUIRED.

Number of Pieces.	Value of each. Rs.	Total Value. Rs.
Total..		Total..

20673

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th September, 1924, our Office will be removed to the 2nd Floor of Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
20676

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint Auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 30th August, 1924, to 20th September, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
20630

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED IBRAHIM MOHAMMED KASSAM MANSION, No. 25, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land or ground of Freehold tenure, situated at the junction of Cadell Road and Cadell Cross Road, formerly called Purbhadevi Road at Dadar containing by admeasurement 1,444 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 159 New No. 3737, Old Survey No. 601 and New Survey Nos. 1718, 1719, 1720, 3/1720 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2927 (2), 2926, 2928 (1) 2929 (1), 2929 (2) and 2930 (1) and Street Nos. 394, 395, (392-393) and 391, 392 (a) and 394 (a) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the West by Cadell Cross Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by another property of the Vendor on or towards the South by Cadell Road and on or towards the North by the property of Nanalal Purbharam and which said piece of land is now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1924.
PIROJSHAH BOMONJI CHOKSI.
For Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20681

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARJIWANDAS MOHANDAS PAREKH, the Auction Purchaser has contracted to sell to our client MUKUNDAS BHAGWANDAS, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road., within the Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages tenements and buildings built and standing thereon and that are in course of construction in the rear thereof admeasuring 1477 square yards being a portion of the land hereditaments and premises at Tardev, Forgett Street, being Plot No. 2 of the estate of J. R. Patell in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17. Pension and Tax New No. 89, Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1275, Cadastral Survey No. 661 and bounded on or towards the East by Forgett Street, on or towards the West by Plot No. 4 on or towards the North by proposed private Road and on or towards the South by Plot No. 1 and delineated on the plan annexed to the Indenture of Sub-Lease, dated 13th October, 1919 and which said premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2427 (1) 3427 (1A), 3427(3) and 3428 and Street No. 5 1-1A, 2 and 3.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1924.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GANGABAI, daughter of Budha Sonwar, BHIMABAI daughter of Dama Sonwar, DEVCHAND DAMA and PANDURANG DAMA, all of Bombay, Hindu inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, bequest, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 12/16, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (192) one hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16994 and New Survey No. 19/3761 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Esmail Haji Kasambhai Mohid on or towards the West by Public Road, on or towards the North by the Market and on or towards the South by Public Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5023 (2) and Street No. 304 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 16th day of Sept. 1924.
MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20679

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned, Framroze Dhanjibhoy Mehta and Framroze Nowrojee Mehta, carrying on business as Contractors at Bombay under the name and style of F. D. MEHTA & CO., was dissolved with effect from the 31st day of March, 1924, by mutual consent.

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Framroze Dhanjibhoy Mehta.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1924.
FRAMROZE DHANJIBHOY MEHTA.
FRAMROZE NOWROJEE MEHTA.
20678

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client MAHOMED IBRAHIM has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from KESHRINATH DINANATH MAHIMKER. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 25, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of vacant land or ground of Freehold tenure, situated at the junction of Cadell Road and Cadell Cross Road, formerly called Purbhadevi Road at Dadar containing by admeasurement 1,444 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 159 New No. 3737, Old Survey No. 601 and New Survey Nos. 1718, 1719, 1720, 3/1720 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 2927 (2), 2926, 2928 (1) 2929 (1), 2929 (2) and 2930 (1) and Street Nos. 394, 395, (392-393) and 391, 392 (a) and 394 (a) and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the West by Cadell Cross Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by another property of the Vendor on or towards the South by Cadell Road and on or towards the North by the property of Nanalal Purbharam and which said piece of land is now in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1924.
PIROJSHAH BOMONJI CHOKSI.
For Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20681

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of Bai GAURI alias GAURIBAI, widow of Dhirajlal Lakhmidas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitani, residing at 3rd Parsi Wada, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

VITHALDAS DHIRAJLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Parsi Wada, Girgaum Back Road outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Third day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of September, 1924.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20674

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HARIDAS LALJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, gentleman bachelor. ..... Deceased.

GOPALDAS VIRJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors appointed by the last Will and Testament of Haridas Lalji, the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this fifteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and Twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B MALABARI,
Registrar.

The 15th day of September, 1924.
Messrs. DALLAS AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
20677

PRICE REDUCED.
Prof. R. D. KARVE'S BOOKLETS
(1) Morality & Birth Control, and
(2) Morality & the Prevention of Venereal Diseases
NOW EIGHT ANNAS EACH.
Any bookseller or
RIGHT AGENCY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

Auctioneers.
87, Apollo St., Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Mr. Baji Vishnu Nerurker and in pursuance of Powers reserved to the mortgagee under Indentures of Mortgage and further charges dated respectively 16th May, 1921, 6th July, 1922, and 4th April, 1923, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Jankibai, wife of Pandrinath Madanji, Messrs. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and situate on the South side of Lohar Chawl Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the records of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1167, New No. 6901, Old S. No. 1149, New S. No. 1813, and Cadastral City Survey No.1604 of Bhuleshwar Division, admeasuring 1881 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 33 and now under C. Ward No. 1045, Street Nos. 152—154—156 and bounded as follows, that is say, on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Chatur, on or towards the West partly by the property of Ramji Chatur, on or towards the North by the said Lohar Chawl and on or towards the South by the property of the said Ramji Chatur.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. Sabnis Goregaokar and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office in Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

BYREN & Co.,

Bombay, 17th September, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PENCILS, CEYLON TEA, PAINT, COMPOSITION, AND FEEDING BOTTLES, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.
2 cases pencils about 200 gross No. 804 and 908.

By order of the Office concerned.
49 cases each 100 lbs. Ceylon broken Tea.
43 Tins Marine Iron paint one gallon.
6 Tins Red Yacht composition, one gallon.
10 cases 2764 feeding bottles.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esquire, Receiver in Suit No. 2237 of 1919. (Zulekhabhai vs. Aishabhai). Gold ornaments, Ear rings, Rings, Bracelet of Amber beads silver googhries, langers, foot ornaments, etc.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
1 Chevrolet Motor car 4 cylinder, five seater 15-20 H. P. in good running order.

By order of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes—
1 four wheel vehicle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SUTAR CHAWL.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co. Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdealy Ahmedji, pursuant to the power of sale reserved under the Indenture of additional security dated 25th February, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will to-day WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and five square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 738, New No. 3363, Old Survey No. 3219 and New Survey No. 1891 situate lying and being on the Northern side of a Public Street called SUTAR CHAWL STREET, out side the Port of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or building standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 574 and Street No. 60 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Curson Devsey Ladha on or towards the west by the property of Megha Peetha and Dama Peetha gold-smiths on or towards the North by the Property of Ruttonji Rupji and on or towards the South by the said Sutar Chawl Street and which said premises bear Cadastral No. 1226 Division Bhuleshwar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SOPARI BAUG.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Attorneys for the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Abdulhusein Tyeballi Bengali, the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage dated 19th day of August 1921 and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagees of the other part Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground known as Plot No. 35 on the Supari Baug Estate of the Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the Supari Baug Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 624 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2589 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 586 (3) and Street No. 3B and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North-east by Plot No. 36 f the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ramjanalli Salemahomed on or towards the South-east by a 26 feet Road on or towards the North-west by a proposed service passage and on or towards the South-west by Plot No. 34 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Umarsi Gosar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, attorneys at their office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, WEARING APPARELS, ETC.

By the order of H.C.B. Mitchell, Esq. the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the following estates, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 22nd Sept. 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

(1) Re: Estate of Sulleman Sidick (Deceased:—Writing table, chairs, cupboards, clocks, Hanging lamps, wearing apparels, carpets, copper pots, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of H. Millington (Deceased):—Wearing apparels, and sundries.

(3) Re: Estate of Cowasji Muncherji Daver (Deceased):—Wearing apparels and sundries.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Tele. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Naginchand Kapurchand the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Sheth Tarachand Mulji, the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th September, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop of the aforesaid, Messrs. Naginchand Kapurchand at Zaveri Bazar, opposite Mumbadevi Temple.

4 double lined pearl bangles, large size.
2 pearl Raviphuls.
4 double lined pearl bangles small size.
4 Pearl Bangles, small size.
2 Pearl Raviphuls small size.
2 Pearl bangles of spectacles pattern.
1 Pearl necklace with Manis.
3 Pearl Necklaces of two lines.
2 Pearl Necklaces with Green Manis.
1 Pearl Toran Mala.
1 Pair Pearl wristlets.
1 Pearl Collar.
1 Ring set with diamond and Emerald.
1 Diamond Ring, 1 Diamond Ring set with 3 Diamonds, 1 Diamond Nose Ring.

The above jewellery ornaments are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. wil lbe required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1924.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructionus received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 19th September, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following Serviceable and unserviceable stores including Clothing:—

A large quantity of clothings, Frocks drill, Putties, Pagrees, Khakee and white socks, Flannel and Cotton Payjamas, Coats drill white, nets mosquito, cups earthern, cups eggs of sorts, Butter dishes, mugs, Tea pots, Flutes dinner, Engineering tools of various descriptions, carpenter tools, miscellaneous parts of A. T. carts, Coats warm, Shirts, Blouses, serge, axes pick heads, Felt, Leather Water-bottles, Tubs, Shovels, Gunny, Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, weights Anvils, Cordage cotton, Tape, Mamooties, Cordage, Hemp, Enamel ware, Web Jhools, Steel Mild Scrap Steel Cast Scrap, Bellows, Rags, crockery ware, Boxes, Buckets, Ground sheets, Pipe hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums Saws, Scales of sorts, Knives, Spoons Basins, etc.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

(1) When bids are accepted subject to the approval of the D. E. O. S. Simla in the case of Metal or Machinery 5 per cent. of the accepted Offer shall be received in advance as security deposit to be forfeited in the case of failure to pay the remaining amount and remove the stores within a week from the date of final acceptance.

(2) When bids are accepted in the case of other stores and the transaction is not a cash payment one 25 per cent of the accepted offer shall be received in advance as a security deposit to be forfeited in case of failure to pay the remaining amount and remove the stores immediately after the sale is over. Some of the lots will be sold conditionally.

(3) The lot or lots which have not been paid for or not removed as above will be resold without giving notice and the purchasers will have no claim to any profit acquired. In the event of any loss occurring by such resale, it will be recovered from the purchasers.

(4) No complaints can be considered for the condition, quantity or weight of stores contained in any particular lot.

(5) Offers for Lead will only be accepted from those holding Licenses to deal in lead.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
R50

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH
SHELL SPECTACLES
& EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE
THE LATEST, THE NEATEST,
THE BEST,
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA.
Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.
Awarded several Gold medals of superb craftsmanship.

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
WILLIAM FOX
Production in 5 Reels—
"THE BROADWAY PEACOCK"
featuring the most famous woman on the screen
PEARL WHITE
THE STORY OF A WOMAN'S REGENERATION!
GAIETY, LOVE AND HEARTACHE ON THE GREAT WHITEWAY
The Programme includes the International News, including the hair-raising incidents during
MOTOR RACING
and also a 2 Reel Century Comedy: "Rich Pup" featuring the
DOG PAL.
Four Shows to-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Ready! At Your Service!!
BOMBAY'S NEW ATTRACTION!
CINE MADELEINE
TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.
A PALATIAL PICTURE—HOUSE WITH COLOSSAL ACCOMMODATION. MOST CONVENIENT AND COMFORTABLE UNDER THE NEW MANAGEMENT OF
THE BOMBAY CINEMA SYNDICATE
WITH A CARD OF ATTRACTIONS AND SPECIAL FEATURES THAT WILL PLEASE ALL!
Grand Opening Night!
FRIDAY 19th September.
WATCH FOR THE GRAND OPENING PROGRAMME!

PATHE-CINEMA
ROYAL-OPERA-HOUSE
TO-NIGHT 6, 8 & 10
DINKY DEAN
THE 4-YEAR-OLD SCREEN STAR
IN
A PRINCE OF A KING.
You have seen many kiddies on the films but never one like Dinky Dean. He is younger than Jackie Coogan and is a perfect artiste—clever, charming and full of life. You will take him right into your hearts. He is both the smallest and greatest film actor ever seen.
PATHE GAZETTE
FLIP-FLOPS
MACK SENNETT COMEDY.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4, Including Tax.
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. to 11 p.m.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
Sourashtra Kinematograph Co's.
SOCIETY SCOUNDREL
with a comedy
CUPID STRUCK.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m.
ELMO LINCOLN in
"TARZAN OF THE APES"
EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY
AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE FRENCH DOLL"
with MAE MURRAY.
EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MARIE CORELLI'S MASTER PIECE
"GOD'S GOOD MAN"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Presents
KOHINOOR SUPER-PRODUCTION
VISMI-SADI
OR
TWENTY-CENTURY
in 9 Reels.
Daily:— 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Saturday, and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P. M.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN N. E. INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Under the influence of Western disturbance rainfall has extended again into the Punjab and the extreme North.

The monsoon remains active in North-east India and weak in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the North Central Provinces and Konkan, and local in Lower Burma, Punjab, Kashmir, the North-west Frontier Provinces, Central India West and North Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, United Provinces, Gujarat, and the North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein three inches, Bhamo, Dibrugarh, Silchar one, Tezpore, Shillong one and a half, Cherrapunji seven, Darjeeling, Jessore one and a half, Calcutta, Bogra two, Mymensingh three; Berhampore, Angul one, Daltgonj one and a half, Gaya, Allahabad one, Lucknow, Lyallpur one and a half, Parachinar, Jubbulpore one.

Forecast:—Increase in the Deccan.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about six hundred miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph at eight hours nine minutes this morning.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 16th Sept. 1924.	Total since 1st June, 1924.	June 1st to 16th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 16th Sept. 1923.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 56	45 35	66 61	61 95
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 40	48 57	61 65	63 26
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital) ..			62 10	65 75
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 56	53 58	67 75	58 14

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, September, 15

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p. m. 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.813 inches
Temperature of Air	81.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 "
Dew Point	75.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	84% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	6.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6 "
Minimum	77.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW. W, WSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	117 miles
Fall of Rain	0.26 inches
Total fall during month	5.37 "
Do. do. year	45.00 "
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m. of 16th Sept.	0.36 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
	Sep.					Sep.				
Tu.	16	0	53	28	1	16	6	45	17	3
		12	55	27	9		19	10	16	2
W.	17	1	27	27	6	17	7	17	18	0
		13	22	27	0		19	33	16	8
Th.	18	1	59	26	9	18	7	47	18	11
		13	45	26	1		20	4	17	4
F.	19	2	32	26	0	19	8	20	19	9
		14	10	25	3		20	37	18	0
Sat.	20	2	59	26	9	20	8	48	19	1
		14	55	26	5		21	21	17	0
Sun.	21	3	59	24	5	21	10	4	21	6
		15	20	23	3		22	14	19	4
M.	22	5	15	24	1	22	12	25	21	9
		16	38	23	1		23	52	19	8

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th September, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.39" or rain, Rawalpindi 0.15" and Lahore 0.39". Skies are clear in the extreme north and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both lower than usual at Lahore and the maximum alone at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi has had 0.18" of rain and Allahabad 0.94". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the northeast of the province and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in slight excess at Mainpuri. Temperature was very nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded over Sind and lightly to moderately clouded over Rajputana. Moisture in the air is in excess in the latter area. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in Rajputana and the minimum higher in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.44" or rain Surat 0.32" and Indore 0.71." Skies are heavily clouded over Central India West and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal in Cutch. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the aforesaid area and in north Gujarat; the minimum was almost normal.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.90 of rain, Saugor 0.55", Khandwa 0.10", Nagpur 0.17" and Raipur 0.40." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Saugor humidity is in slight excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the east of the province; the minimum was very nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.56" of rain and Ratnagiri 0.17". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85.6 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and the minimum 75.4 deg. (1 deg below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the north Hyderabad and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is almost normal. Temperature was very nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the central parts of the country and has extended into the Punjab, it continues weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan and the Central Provinces excluding Berar, and local in the north and east Puniab, the United Provinces, south Gujarat, Central India West and north Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in Kathiawar.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to decreased in the Punjab.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 15th September, 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active in northeast India and the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India East, the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Lower Burma, the west United Burma, the west United Provinces, east Rajputana, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the east United Provinces and Gujarat.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay report, were:—Victoria Point, Gauhati one inch; Silchar one and a half; Shillong three; Cherranunji ten; Chittagong, Jessore, Bogra one; Burdwan one and a half; Mymensinght two; Narkhali three; Hazaribagh one and a half; Ranchi one; Cuttack three; Bareilly two; Sutna, Pachmarhi, Pendra, Cocanada one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF SEPT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	4.90	+4.25
Rawalpindi	0.15	23·78	21.67	+2.11
Lahore	0.39	14.38	14.41	—0.03
Hissar	0.39	7.13	10.72	—3.59
Ambala	0.02	19.81	21.79	—1.98
Delhi	0.04	19.84	20.89	—1.05
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	21.06	22.12	—1.06
Mainpuri	..	30.92	21.57	+9.35
Jhansi	0.18	37.95	30.91	+7.04
Cawnpore	..	43.31	29.64	+1367
Allahabad	0.94	35.72	31.60	+4.12
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.20	—0.70
Karachi	..	2.25	5 86	3.61
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	30.42	17.73	+1269
Jaipur	..	36.41	20.81	+1560
Kotah	..	42.75	24.99	+1776
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	5.14	12.77	—7.63
Dwarka	0.02	3.81	12.16	—8.35
Veraval	0.44	13.23	16.61	—3.32
Rajkot	..	22.80	23.17	+0.37
Bhavnagar Para	..	8.61	18.57	—1006
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.32	39.86	36.25	+3.61
Ahmedabad	0.04	22.48	26.45	—3.97
Deesa	..	29.46	22.44	+7.02
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	25.92	25.86	+0.06
Indore	0.71	28.83	27.96	+0.87
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.90	55.18	47.18	+8.00
Saugor	0.55	36.78	38.58	—1.80
Hoshangabad	0.03	39.84	42.40	—6.56
Khandwa	0.10	21.66	24.52	—2.97
Akola	..	25.80	23.91	+1.89
Amraoti	..	17.80	25.29	—7.49
Nagpur	0.17	26.58	29.52	—1294
Chanda	..	29.43	42.27	—1284
Raipur	0.40	27.91	41.58	—1407
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.56	45.35	63.29	—1794
Ratnagiri	0.17	91.15	89.53	+1.62
Mormugao	0.04	84.52	82.65	+1.87
Karwar	..	109.73	103.95	+5.78
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	14.11	15.60	—1.49
Ahmednagar	..	10.45	14.93	—4.48
Poona	..	14.50	17.76	—3.26
Sholapur	..	12.77	18.79	—6.02
Bijapur	..	5.72	11.44	—5.72
Belgaum	..	41.22	36.46	+4.76
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.03	14.72	20.87	—6.15
Nizamabad (Indr.)	0.20	26.21	32.54	—6.33
Hyderabad	..	22.85	21.60	+1.25
Malabar—				
Mangalore	..	124.42	102.8	+2154
Calicut	..	132.19	84.30	+4789
Cochin	..	124.85	99.25	+5560
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.20	28.09	19.13	+8.96
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	18.10	21.40	—3.30
Bellary	..	8.11	8.61	—0.50
Cuddapah	..	9.28	15.95	—6.67
Madras	..	14.02	12.99	+1.03
Bangalore	..	14.87	16.16	—1.29
Coimbatore	..	20.86	4.92	+1594
Trichinopoly	..	7.36	9.14	—1.78
Negapatam	..	4.84	9.03	—4.19

COL SARDAR ASGHAR ALI'S FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
SOLAN, Sept. 15.

The work of compiling the book, "The Indian States and the Great War" by Khan Bahadur Colonel Sardar Asghar Ali C.I.E., is progressing very satisfactorily. A good number of States have already supplied the necessary information and the same response is expected from the others. Another book in consultation with the Army authority is also under preparation styled "Men of Mark in the Indian Army". It would be most interesting and useful book containing the history of Indian Army from the initial phase 1600-1708 A.D. when the forces of the East Indian Company were isolated and unorganised to the present day with the services and pictures of men of mark. It is understood both these books will be printed in England.

AMERICAN MARKET.

The following is Messrs. A. Norden and Co's report of the week ened August 14:—

Cotton:—The rains in Texas to which we referred last week proved not to be as general as supposed, so that the market soon recovered from its break on the theory that the drought had been broken. Yesterday, however, another heavy rain appears to have been fairly general over about two-thirds of Texas as well as Oklahoma, and doubtless has done a great deal of good in arresting deterioration and reviving drooping plants. Whether it was in time for any new growth to develop into cotton is problematical.

The market promptly declined about a cent a pound on the rain reports, but the cotton sold on the break seems to have been well taken care of and the late market had a very steady appearance at some recovery. The weekly weather report was spotted, but while it was interpreted as bearish on the Exchange the details would hardly seem to warrant much enthusiasm.

The Bureau has issued the Pars for the semi-monthly report to August 16th, which will be published on Saturday the 23rd at noon; just at the close of the Exchange so that no trading on the report can be put through until Monday, the 25th. The State Pars figure out 236.4 for the entire belt so that each point will represent 139,609 bales. A condition figure of 60 would therefore give a crop indication of 14,976,540 bales.

Aside from crop matters the situation seems to be developing along optimistic lines, with the London Conference about to break up after a satisfactory solution of its problems, and marking undoubtedly the end of the five year period of turmoil and trouble that followed the five years of war. Immediate booming of trade is hardly to be expected, but the next five year period should reasonably be counted on as one of world revival to something like pre-war conditions, plus the natural increase in general trade to catch up with the ten-year increase in population.

At this price level and with the crop movement increasing slowly but surely every week from now on, we think enthusiastic bulling of cotton would be unwise, but conservative purchases in moments of weakness should be fairly safe as there is every probability of trade demand on a scale sufficient to take care of offerings.

Coffee:—The market continues very erratic with insufficient general interest to permit of satisfactory executions, but the main feature seems to be a decided Brazilian desire to sell increasing quantities doubtless on unsatisfactory financial conditions. The market looks like working lower, notwithstanding the pretty general belief here that higher prices will be seen in due course.

Sugar:—The undertone of the market is firm on reports that Europe will need quite large lines of Cuban Sugar out of the present crop and that buying is going on at present; there is also a fair export inquiry here for prompt shipments of refined. On the other hand, there is considerable selling of futures for distant positions on the Exchange by Cuban interests, presumably against growing crops. We continue to expect only a scalping market.

The Chicago Market:—The undertone in Wheat has become decidedly soft on heavier movement, slackening of export demand and somewhat better weather in the North-west and Canada, indicating the advisability of a scalping policy for a while. The sustaining factor has been the strength of Corn which seems likely to go to still higher levels on the reports of a practical failure of the crop in some localities and many others so dependent on the frost date as to make the outcome uncertain.

QUOTATIONS' OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants. Association)

Bombay, Sept 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	2	9
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	6
Elphinstone	1	2	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	8	3
Century per lb.	1	7	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	8	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Textile per lb.	1	8	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	7	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	7	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	8	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth X Quality—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	8	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	0
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	7	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	6	3
Peshwan	1	5	3
Tata (Darji) per lb.			
Salita:—			
Rebaney per lb	1	6	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1	6	6
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	9	6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	7	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	9	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	7	6
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	6	14	0
Phoenix per piece	6	11	0
Swan Finlay per piece	6	12	0
Hindustan per piece	7	5	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	12	0
Bombay United per piece	7	12	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	8	12	0
E. D. Racheal	7	2	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl	12	8	0
Hindustan	12	8	0

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/16.
Bany's selling D D 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 23/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 17/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 565.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 620.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 610.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 126 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 121 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166¼.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237½.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 309.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Doi. 4.46-3/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 83.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.68.
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.70.
London—Rome Liras 102.00.
London—Berlin Marks
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

London, Sept. 15.

Tele Transfers 1/5 15/32, Firm.
Bar gold £4 12/7. Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot £34 13/16. Steady.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/16
Bank demand	1/5 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 23/32
Fcs. Demand	
American Dollars	309
Hongkong Dollars	166 1/2
Shanghai	237 1/2
Japan	125 1/2
Singapore	163

Market Steady.

STOCKS

London, Sept. 15.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £20 5/8 plus 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 no change
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 15/16 no change
Conversion Loan £77½ plus 1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 no change
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 —3/4
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/4 no change
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 47½ nominal no change
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £65 no change.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £55 no change

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Sept. 15.

Stockholm	16.76
Christiania	32.40
Amsterdam	11.62
Switzerland	23.68
Prague	148.62

DISCOUNTS.

London, Sept. 15.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/8
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes	24 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/6/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/5/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/0/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/0/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 24/2/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 81/1.
Bar silver 1st. settlement Rs. 81/1.
Bar silver 2nd. settlement Rs. 81/8.

London, Sept. 14.

Bar gold ready s. 92-7.
Silver ready d. 34-13.
Silver forward d. 34-13.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet, steady, very little business doing.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 85
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 93
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 97/14
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due due 1928 Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 102/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.

SHARES.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Market closed quiet owing to profit taking
The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 81, Central Bank 24 and Eastern Bank 84.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 500, Alliance 110, Apollo 24, Bombay Cotton 605 xd, By Dyeing 850, Bradbury 570, Century 447/8, Cent India 572/8, Colaba Land 190, Coorla 195, Crescent 286/8 xd, Currim 450, David 515, Dawn 700, Edw Sassoon 220 xd, Elphinstone 47/8, Fazulbhoy 967/8 xd, Finlay 695, F Petit 1200, Globe 70, Gokak 115, Ind Bleaching 235 xd, Ind Malwa 441/4 xd, Jamshed Mfg 150, Kastoorchand 210, Khatao 245, Kilachand Mills 8/12, Kohinoor 1425, Luxmi Cotton 4825 xd, Madhavrao Scd 70, Madhowji 287/8, Mathuradas 245, M Petit 2800, Meyer Sassoon 150 xd, Morarji 3100, New Great 440, New City 417/8, Pabani 405 xd, Pearls 623/12 xd, Phoenix 690 xd, Premier 110 Simplex 288/12, Swan 900, Swadeshi 640, Tata Mill 275 and Vishnu Cotton 1825 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 245, B Burma 325, B Burma N 73/12, Bt Burma Pet 6/6, Bombay Tramway 91/4, By Steam 77/8, Bundi Cement 11/12, Katni ord 77/8, Katni defd 180, New India Insur 17, Shivrajpur 45/12, Tata Iron ord 17, Tata Iron defd 71/4, Tata Hydro 775 xd, and Scindia Steam 8/15.

London Sept. 15.

Chartered Bank of India A. and China £19 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £127½
National Bank of India, Ltd. £42 3/4
Eastern Bank, Ltd. £6 1/8
P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd 10 7/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Sept. 16.

To-day Reuter reported a sharp drop of 70 to 75 points in New York futures. The market declined on heavy selling by local traders. Liverpool has been reported 27 to 30 points lower. The decline was due to general selling. The consumption of the American mills for the month of August was 357,000 bales against 347,000 bales in July, and 422,000 bales last year.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th instant as follows:—

"Trade demand is insufficient. Liverpool and state longs are heavy sellers."

Their Liverpool friends Messrs. Charles Stewart and Son cable under date 15th instant as under:—

"Market affected unfavourably by larger crop estimates and feels the want of outside support."

A further sharp break in New York futures has shattered the confidence which was noticeable yesterday, and prices here have given way by about Rs. 15. Although we may witness temporarily lower markets in the immediate future we think that the decline has gone too far and that some reaction is overdue. All the same we have no faith in the market and should trade not improve by the time that the new crop is beginning to move freely, a lower level of prices must be expected.

In the ready market, the demand at the moment is very limited, as owing to the almost daily decline, buyers are apathetic and expect to be able to cover their requirements at a lower level of prices by waiting.

Owing to ower advices reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 445 i.e. Rs. 10 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening prominent Shroffs and jobbers were buyers and the prices improved to Rs. 447 1/2. Around this level Commission and Exporting Houses and a well-known Indore operator were sellers which caused the values to give way to Rs. 443. Going up to Rs. 444 the market further declined to Rs. 441 on brokers and general selling and closed at Rs. 442 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 439 and advancing to Rs. 441 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 441 at 6 p.m.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 424 and improved to Rs. 426 on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. On general selling and in sympathy with the decline in Broach the market gave way to Rs. 420 1/2 and closed at Rs. 421. F. G. Bengal December/January was nominally quoted Rs. 379.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain dull yesterday, and the demand was limited to nice fine cotton only. About 1,000 bales only are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P. M.
Bombay, September 16.

Fully Good Broach April-May	441
,, Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	420 1/2
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	377

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September 16.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. G'd.	Good
M G. Southerns	570	560		550

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, September 16

Fully Good Broach	April-May	439
,, ,, Bengal	Dec.-January	375
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	417
Good Southerns	Aug-Sept.	540

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 15th September, 1924.

Cotton	338	Bales
Wheat	5850	Cwt.
Linseed	9609	,,
Rapeseed etc.	3329	,,
Gingellyseed	1243	,,
Poppyseed	1735	,,
Groundnuts	1456	,,
Castorseed	3579	,,
Rice	10284	,,
Myrabollams	313	,,
Cottonseed	8217	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	,,
Gram	417	,,
Juwar	248	,,
Masur	43	,,
Barley	180	,,
Bajri	1931	,,
Coal	2466	Tons

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Sept. 15.

Futures at New York:—

Months	To-day's price
Oct	21.83 —.72
Dec	21.45 —.75
Jan	21.49 —.71
March	21.75 —.72

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

New York Market 15th September, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
22.55	Oct.	22.28—27	22.06—49	21.83	—72
22.20	Dec.			21.45	—75
22.20	Jan.		21.75—45	21.49	—71
22.47	Mar.			21.75	—72
22.71	May			22.01	—70

Telegraphic market advices:—General selling, stopless orders being reached; taken by short covering.

October highest 22.35 (10.08 a.m.), lowest 21.83 (at the closing) range 52 points.

Liverpool Market 15th September, 1924.

Previous Close,	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
12.76	Oct.	12.75—01	12.50—26	12.37	—39
12.72	Jan.	12.75+03	12.50—22	12.37	—35
12.76	Mar.			12.44	—32
12.79	May.			12.50	—29
12.71	Jul.			12.44	—27
Egyptian					
18.30	Nov.			17.77	—53
17.30	Jan.			17.15	—45

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Saturday last estimated at 75,000 bales.

(2) Market declined on heavy selling by prominent local house. Very little offtake. Sentiment here is bearish. Boston reports somewhat better demand.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.46 3/4; and on Monday 4.45 7/8.

(3) Average per value next report 209 against 255 last report, making basis for each condition point 227,440 bales against 216,500 last report.

This means that a drop in condition of 3.1 per cent is necessary before a crop as low as last forecast is indicated.

(4) U.S.A. Mills August consumption 367,000 bales (against 347,000 bales in July) Comparison with previous years:—

August:	1924	1923	1922	1921
	357,000	492,000	527,000	467,000

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Months	To-day's price.
Future Delivery Prices:—	
Sept	12.97 —.14
Oct	12.67 .09
Nov	—
Dec	12.69 plus .02
Jan	12.66 —.06
Feb	—
Mar	12.70 —.06
April	—
May	12.81 plus .02
June	—
July	12.73 plus .02
Egyptian Nov.	18.30
Egyptian Jan.	17.50
Future Delivery Prices.—	
October	12.24 —.13
January	12.22 .15
March	12.38 —.14
May	12.37 —.13
July	12.24 —.20
Egyptians.—	
November	17.50
January	17.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Cotton Delivery Months	M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool:— To-day's price.
Sep	12.75 —.36
Oct	12.37 —.39
Nov	12.30 —.38
Dec	12.29 —.38
Jan	12.37 —.35
Feb	12.39 —.34
Mar	12.44 —.32
Apl	12.46 —.31
May	12.50 —.29
June	12.42 —.27
July	12.44 —.27

Tone.—Easy.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000 Bale
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	1,000 ,,

Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard 13.56. Fair demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 24.30 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

Oct	22.05
Jan	21.65
Mar	21.98
New York Noon Call:	
Oct	22.16
Jon	21.82
Mar	22.07
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
Oct	21.22
Jan	21.44

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Months	To-day's price
Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands G.O.C
Liverpool:—	
Oct	12.37 —.39
Jan	12.37 —.35
March	12.44 —.32
May	12.50 —.29

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

M.G., Bengal, 'Good'	10.10
M.G. Bengal 'Fully Good'	10.50
M.G. Bengal 'Fine'	10.90
No. 1 Oomra; 'Good'	10.30
No. 1 Oomra 'Fully Good'	10.80
No. 1 Oomra 'Fine'	11.30
M.G. Broach 'Good'	10.60
M.G. Broach 'Fully Good'	11.00
M.G. Broach 'Fine'	11.40
M.G Scinde 'Good'	10.00
M.G. 'Fully Good'	10.40
M.G. Scinde 'Fully Good'	10.40
M.G. Scinde 'Fine'	10.80

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	12 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance	480	500	
Bombay Cotton ex-divi	590	605	
Bombay Dyeing	722-8-50-47-8	55-80-850	
Century	440-53-12-55	70-447-8	
Nagpur	522-8-70-67-8-70	83-12-573-12	
Colaba	183-12-93-12-90	95-97-8-190	
Crescent ex-divi	283-12-86-4-85	90-286-4	
Indore ex divi	440-47-8-40-46-4	50-55-442-8	
Kohinoor	1400	1425	
New Great	425-50-37-8	50 60-440	
Pearl ex-divi.	617-8-20	35-40-625	
Phoenix	570	600	
Bharucha	125	125	
Simplex	255-80-72-8-87-8	285-310-288-12	
Swan ex-divi.	900	900	
Swadesh	612-8-40-36-4	50-60-640	
Pabni ex-divi.	392 8	405	
Fazal ex-d vi.	965-72-8	95-967 8	
Mathuradas	235	240	
Tata Mill	275	275	
Globe	70	70	
Mysore ex-divi.	122-8	122-8	
Madhavji	290	287-8	
Finlay ex-divi.	695	695	
Gokak	108-12	115	
Edward Sassoon	215	220	
Meyer Sassoon	150	150	
Alc ck	240	245	
Bombay Burma Old ex-divi.	322-8	325	
Bombay Elec. Tram	91-4	91-4	
Bombay Steamer Ordy	77-8	77-8	
Bundi Cement	12	11-12	
Central E. Mining	28	28	
Indian Cement	55	55	
Tata Steel Ordy.	17-8	17	
Tata Steel Defd.	75-80-70	71-4	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 15.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ... 38,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ... 2,000
Day's Exports to Continent 13,000
Futures at New York:—

Oct	21.83 —.72
Decr.	21.45 —.75
Jan	21.49 —.71
March	21.75 —.72
Spot Cotton at New York	22.35 —.95
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	21.10 —.70
Futures at New Orleans:—	
Oct	21.03 —.73
Jan	21.25 —.71

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/4.
Silver Foreign mined 69 3/8.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Months	To-day's price
Sep	20.77 —.53
Oct	18.57 —1.23
Nov	17.77 —.53
Decr	17.40 —.47
Jan	17.15 —.45
Feb	17.09 —.45
Mar	17.03 —.45
Apl.	16.95 —.45
May	16.90 —.45
June	16.88 —.55
July	16.85 —.55

WHEAT

London, Sept 15

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. Sept/Oct sellers 57/3
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. Sept/Oct sellers 58/6.
Tone:—Steadier.
Australian Sept./Oct sellers 59. Firm.
Choice White Karachi for Sept./Oct. buyers 58 and for Oct./Nov. paid 58/6. shipment
Soft Red Karachi for Sept/Oct. buyers. shipment 57.
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. paid for Aug. shipment to Continent 58/3
Business was done to-day in Wheat Parcel, Choice White Karachi for Oct/Nov. shipment at 58/6. Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SEEDS

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed La Plata Argentine was firm, Higher prices were paid for the new crop but no much business has been reported. Closed at £21 1/8 sellers for Sept./Oct. shipment
Cottonseed Bombay Sept/Oct £11. nominal.
Castorseed Bombay Sept/Oct £30½ quoted.
Business was done in Linseed Calcutta for Sep/Oct shipment to Hull at £23. and in Linseed Bold Bombay for Sept/Oct. shipment to Hull at £23½ and in Linseed La Plata Argentine for Sept./Oct shipment to Hull at £21 1/8 and for Jan./Feb shipment at £20.1.3
Tone of Linseed and Linseed Oil is firm

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 15.

Ray Linseed Oil Naked Spot Sept./Oct. sellers £23
Raw Linseed Tone:—Oils mutilated.

New York, Sept. 15.

Demand Bills 4,46,25

London, Sept. 15.

Exchange on London in Paris 83.00
Exchange on London in Italy 101.93

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 16, 5 p.m.

We have nothing special to report to-day except an improvement of a peace per cwt. in Mauritius Crystal Sugar August delivery prices-level of yesterday, other Positions both Ready and Forward maintaining yesterday's Quotations.

There have been moderate purchase enquiries for Spot Sugar. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 2,900 bags.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 20/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 15/12 per cwt.
Shipment August/September Sh. 22/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October/December Sh. 22/7 per cwt F.B.H.
Continental Best shipment November/December Sh. 21/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal shipment August Sh.

(For other Commercial see page 10.)

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

BOMBAY GYM'S WIN.

GARDINER'S BRILLIANT GAME.

The second round fixture between the K. S. L. I. from Poona and the Bombay Gymkhana on Tuesday evening was decided in favour of the local team by the odd goal in three. Except the very staunch supporters of the Gymkhana, very few thought they would win, considering their play in the first round against the Y. M. C. A. It was, however, a pleasant surprise and the Bombay Gymkhana thoroughly deserved to win on the day's play.

A bad foot prevented Sparshott from playing and Paton was included in the team. The K. S. L. I. strove hard to assert themselves, but the superior tactics of the Gymkhana defence prevented their scoring. Gardiner at right back played a sterling game, Billman worked hard in the half line and Etherington was the best forward on the field.

The Shrops opened attack from the Bandstand end and Laughland headed out a dangerous shot. Following a few minutes of midfield play, the visitors forced a corner and James was called upon to tackle a fairly good shot. The next minute saw Etherington dodge through the K. S. L. I. defence and ready to shoot when Tippens brought him down just outside the goal area. Lowry took the free and shot very far from his mark. The K. S. L. I. forward threatened to score and Gardiner had hardly any rest. The Shrops were good on the ball, but finished rather badly.

A heavy shower which started simultaneously with the game lasted a considerable period and made the ground very slippery. It was a keenly contested match and on a dry ground it would have produced still better football. Much of the excellent passing was spoilt by the players who could not run with confidence and the brisk pace which started the match had to be moderated.

The K. S. L. I. forwards attacked again and Anders tested James. Gardiner in running lost his balance and the Shrops nearly scored. Lindop receiving from the clearance, but lost to Woodyer. Hillman who was very persevering gave Etherington an excellent pass which brought a corner and Tippens cleared. Lindop and Etherington were on the Shrops' defence again and the latter had two close shots, the last of which found the net off Evans. This happened five minutes before half time was called. The pace quickened and both teams played vigorously till lemon time.

On resumption both goals were visited in turn and after five minutes' play the Shrops gained the upper hand. A goal to the credit of the Gymkhana was by no means a guarantee of their victory at this stage and the supporters of the Civilian team held their breath whenever the Shrops looked like scoring. A long shot from Puttick was easily held by James. A pass from the half line sent Gillespie away and the Shrops' custodian intercepted a centre from the right. Ten minutes before the final whistle the Gymkhana had the surest opportunity of increasing their lead. And within these ten minutes both teams wavered between success and defeat. Etherington and Lindop had run through and the latter had only to beat the goalie who ran out. Addicot having missed the ball tripped Lindop and a penalty was awarded and to the surprise and disappointment of everybody Lowry's kick was saved by the goalie. This is the second time Lowry has not scored off a penalty kick this season. It was the Shrops' turn and in their next attempt the equaliser was scored. Slater ran through from an apparently offside position and beat James with a good shot. The teams were now on equal terms and had only five minutes to play. The Gymkhana went all out to secure the verdict and Innes scored the winning goal with a lucky long shot which Evans helped to direct. In the short time that was left, the visiting forwards strained every nerve to score and Puttick's shot was touched over by James.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—James; Laughland and Gardiner; Paton, Lowry and Hillman; Gillespie, Irvine, Lindop, Etherington and Innes.

K. S. L. I.:—Addicot; Evans and Woodyer; Tippens, Carter and Hinson; White, Anders, Slater, Wesley and Puttick.

Referee:—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

LESLIE CHALLENGE CUP.

Somebody had blundered where the running in the Leslie Cup was concerned yesterday. According to the fixtures, the Hindu Gymkhana should have run against the G. I. P. (Parel), but the North Staffs men ran against the Hindus instead and the winners are to run against the G. I. P. One fails to see the arrangement. The drawings for the Leslie Cup are the same as the Rovers Tournament, but a separate competition altogether. Let us take the first two brackets in the first round:—

A.—G. I. P. (Parel) vs. Remnants.

B.—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Gloucesters.

Remnants withdrew from the Leslie Cup and G. I. P. obtained a walk-over.

The Hindu Gymkhana got a walk over the Gloucesters. Consequently the G. I. P. should have run against the Hindus and the winners should run against the North Staff in the third round. North Staff beat West Yorks in the second round on Monday. An explanation is necessary on this point.

The following were the results of Monday's running:—

Dragoons got a walk-over, but ran for record time. Lang covered the distance in 13 1/5 seconds.

North Staffs secured 2nd and 4th places against the West Yorks. Steel came first in 13 4/5 seconds. Cox and Leese were second and fourth.

North Staffs beat Hindu Gymkhana on Tuesday.

"BOOK YOUR SEATS."

Owing to many requests the W. I. F. A. have arranged for the booking of reserved seats for Saturday next and also for the following games during the week, right up to the final.

Plans are now open at S. Rose and Co. and not on the ground. Reserved and numbered seat at Rs. 2 each.

Season-ticket holders have been allotted the two sections of the stand on the Bandstand end numbered N. and O. without any further charge.

POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Poona open Pala Tournament for the Sir Fratab Singh Challenge Cup began before a large attendance which included His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and party from Government House. Two games in the first round were played. The first between the 2nd Lancers and 4/7th Dragoon Guards opened with a fast hard-galloping chukker and the lancers started their account at once. Dairymple Hay scoring the first goal and, with the change of ends, Farran scored in the second. A fall against the Lancers did not assist the Dangoons as the Lancers again penetrated their defence a few minutes later. At the end of the chukker the Lancers were 5 goals to the 4/7th Dragoons' nil.

The second period proved a blank, but in the third Aymer opened the Dragoons' account with a well-hit goal and before the period ended Craig added a second, the score being eight to two in favour of the second Lancers. The fourth chukker saw the Dragoons playing a mere combined game as a result of which they were able to add another goal to their total. In the following period the Lancers scored two goals to one by the Dragoons, the total being ten goals to four in favour of the Lancers at the end of the chukker. Before the games ended the Lancers added three more goals winning by 13 goals to 4/7th Dragoon Guards' goals.

The other game was between the Royal Deccan Horse from Secunderabad and the Bhavanagar Lancers. The former from the outset kept the ball in the Lancers' territory sending a series of shots at the flags four of which just missed going through. While, however, soon opened the Deccan Horses' account and Baddeley added another with the change over. Before the chukker ended Wardlo again scored giving his side the advantage by 3 goals to nil. The Lancers offered stout resistance in the second period and for a time were successful but after some time Wardlo got possession from a melee and added a fourth goal and just on time Baddeley added a fifth. In the next period a penalty shot gave the Lancers an opening from which Tiulry scored a fine goal. Ravubra added the second Bhavanagar goal almost immediately after. The Lancers were now playing a good combined game and Kesari Singh added the third point with a fine back hand stroke. With a fine run the Deccan Horse got an opening and Baddeley scored with a clever shot. The score now stood at six goals to three in favour of the Deccan Horse. The latter had to defend their goal against repeated attacks in the fourth period but at length Ravubha scored the Lancers' fourth goal. Baddeley opened the fifth period with a goal for the Deccan Horse and King added the eighth point. Kesari Singh, however, sent in a fine goal for Bhavanagar a little later, the score at the end of the period being 8 goals to 5 in favour of the Deccan Horse. The last chukker being played in fading light was an unproductive game and ended in favour of the Deccan Horse by 8 goals to the Bhavanagar Lancers' 5 goals.

W. I. HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Western India Hockey Association will be held at the Central Y. M. C. A. to-day at 7 p.m., when all officers of the Council and Club representatives are requested to be present.

RECORD PASSAGE ACROSS ATLANTIC.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A record passage across the Atlantic in 4 days 21 hours and 57 minutes has been set up by the "Mauretania" on her first call at Plymouth from New York. Passengers and mails were transported to London wharf, a distance of 227 miles, in 243 minutes.—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Septt 15.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day.—

First Division:—Birmingham one Notts, County Nil; Blackburn three, Liverpool one; Preston one, Cardiff City three.

Second Division:—Blackpool five, Derby County one; Coventry one, Southampton Nil; Port Vale Nil, Portsmouth two; Stockport Nil, Leicester two.

Trird Division (Southern Section):—Brentford two, Newport Nil; Millwall Nil, Bristol Rovers Nil; Northampton one, Luton Town Nil.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Barrow two, Durham City Nil.

Scottish League:—Hearts one, Rangers two; Hibernine two, Celtic three.

ENGLISH CRICKET.

In a cricket match at the Oval between Champion County and Rest, the latter scored 524 for 8 and declared Woolley making 202 and Chapman 74. Woolley and Chapman hit fifty in seven minutes, Yorkshire have scored 103 for 2 in the second innings.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SWIMMING RACE.

WINNER COVERS 13 MILES IN 2 HOURS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The thirteen miles swimming race organised by the Ahirtollah Club which took place here yesterday was won by Mr. Proffulkumar Ghose, winner of the same event last year.

There were altogether twenty-six entries. The winner took two hours ten minutes and five seconds. From the start there was a clash between Ghose and Chatterjee. Throughout the first two miles they swam past each other alternately, then Chatterjee established his lead but it was Ghose who eventually upset calculations. In a keenly fought out race, Chatterjee tried to slip away while Ghose was satisfied to remain alongside the pacemaker until twenty yards from home when the holder put on a final desperate spurt which took him a couple of yards in front at the finish.

BREACHES ON B. B. RLY.

DEVASTATING FLOODS.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Sept. 15.

"I have just visited the farthest point between Kirauli and Fatehpur Sikri where it is possible to go in the flooded area. Mr. Nevill, the Collector, had been there too but his attempt to reach all parts of the flooded area was defeated as the roads were quite impassable and dangerous. Mr. Nevill sent out policemen with motor lorries and a party of 10/2nd Bombay Pioneers with material for rafts via Achhnera. The Tahsildar of Kirauli also secured a boat for the rescue of people in Daulatabad while the police working by moonlight relieved Nayabs and Tajpur on Sunday. I found the B B and C I Railway mail held up at Kirauli while a ballast train with engineering staff was filling up a gap in the line four miles farther up towards Fatehpur Sikri where the water was pouring through the ballast and threatening the embankment at various points.

Villages to the south and west of Fatehpur Sikri appeared to be safe, but over a large area the Khariff crops have been ruined. Bridges are submerged (the actual roadways being under water) and a tremendous flood is pouring through them, causing great anxiety to the engineering staff. The view from the top of Akbar's old city, Fatehpur Sikri, is extraordinary in its fearful magnificence. At least 100 square miles are under water. Such a devastating flood is not remembered by the oldest residents. Refugees are flocking to the railway embankment and other high ground where philanthropic people from Agra are doling out parched gram, gur and other food stuffs to them. The Collector has had many offers of help from private persons. The flood is now subsiding rapidly, and the inhabitants of the stricken villages are all out of danger. Great credit is due to Mr. Hutchinson, Superintendent of Police, and the Sub-Inspector of Achhnera who were engaged in rescue work for three consequtive days and nights."

SOUTH INDIAN FLOOD FUND.

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha writes:—Since writing to you last week, the following donations as promised have been received:—Mr. M. R. Jayaker Rs. 1,001, Mrs. Pirozbai Nanabhai Master Rs. 200, Mr. Narandas Nanji Rs. 125 and Excelsior Theatre Ltd., Rs. 50—in all Rs. 1,376. The donations already acknowledged amount to Rs. 2,052-5-0. The sale proceeds of tickets of the Excelsor Meeting come to Rs. 4,171. So the total receipts amount to Rs. 7,600. The cheques handed over to Mahatmaji amount to Rs. 6,103: and a cheque for the balance Rs. 1,497 is just forwarded to Gandhiji.

L. C. P. & S. EXAM.

A revising course in **OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY** for the students going up for **FINAL L.C.P. & S. EXAM.** to be held at **BOMBAY** in **NOVEMBER** next will be conducted from the 1st October at **Dr. MEHTA'S MATERNITY HOME, 586, GIRGAON ROAD NEAR PORTUGUESE CHURCH BY DRS. CHAMANLAL M. MEHTA, M.B., B.S. (BM.) L.M. (DUB.) F.R.F.P.S.G., and S.S. BHAGVAT, M.B.B.S., (Bombay) L.M. (Dub).**

Fees for the course are Rs. 20/0/0. Those intending to join the course are requested to send in their **APPLICATIONS TO DR. MEHTA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.**

R53

THE TARIFF BOARD.

MR. B. S. KAMAT'S EVIDENCE.

The Tariff Board met again on Tuesday, when Mr. B. S. Kamat gave evidence on paper industry. Mr. Kamat's written statement was a semi-confidential document, and most of the oral evidence consisted of technical details.

Mr. Kamat, in reply to questions by the Chairman, said that the paper mill he proposed to build was in West Khandesh on the banks of the Tapti and the grass would be given them free by Government until the shareholders made 10 per cent. on the capital. After that Government got 40 per cent. of the profits. It was quite possible to make good paper out of grass pulp, but a little wood pulp might have to be imported from England. It would cost them Rs. 42 per ton for the grass pulp. He admitted that experts were likely to under-estimate the charges. About the figures supplied by Andrew Yule and Company, the witness stated that their figures were likely to be high as they were a big firm. It depended on the Government's forest policy as to whether there was room for the expansion of paper industry in West Khandesh, where he intended to have a paper mill, but as far as his mill was concerned, there was sufficient raw material for his purposes. He had not experimented with bamboos, which were available in the North Kanara district, as Government had given the concession to Turner Morrison and Company, and the latter had some difficulties with labour.

In reply to Mr. V. G. Kale, Mr. Kamat said while he would not join in the general cry for protection, so far as Bombay was concerned, still he would say that the investing public would not have sufficient confidence, unless protection were granted to the industry. The Government of Bombay were giving him these concessions as a speculative deal, but they were not gambling, for the officials concerned were keen business-men and had gone into all the particulars fully. They were of the opinion that there were possibilities of success in this venture. As soon as the shareholders got their ten per cent., the Government would come down on them for their 40 per cent. royalty, as profit. The concession given by the Government was this—that they gave grass free which they sold at annas 4 per cart; this rate was a fluctuating rate, and might go up to Re. 1 and more sometimes. The grass they wanted was the ordinary grass required for the cattle, and it was the surplus quantity which was given them by the Forest Department, even after taking into consideration the famine years. He would prefer protection, but supposing the Tariff Board or the Legislative Assembly were not willing to concede it, he would rather suggest subsidiary relief to the manufacturers, such as reduced rate of royalty, or some such thing. For firms in Calcutta, he would ask for protection. He admitted that protection would mean additional cost to the consumers, but when they agreed to the principle of protection they agreed to that increase. If they could get a start of five years, and if they could get on well with the industry for three or four years, they would be able to cut down the cost, and thos stand world competition. They would store the grass for the rains, but it was possible to cross the Tapti at some places even during the rains. In calculating non-Indian labour he had been overliberal, unlike other companies, and in calculating Indian labour he was the reverse; but they would have to look into these figores in the light of the figores published by the Tariff Board, as given by the mills in Bengal.

In reply to the Chairman the witness said the protection he was getting from the Government of Bombay by way of concessions was Rs. 4-8 per ton, while the mills in Bengal asked for a protection of 25 per cent. The witness asked that auxiliary relief might be given by reducing the duties on chemicals and other materials which had to be imported into India for the manufacture of paper.

This finished Mr. Kamat's examination.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT'S SALARY FIXED AT RS. 3,000.

The following is a report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill to determine the salary of the President of the Bombay Legislative Council:

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. XVIII of 1924 (A Bill to determine the salary of the President of the Bombay Legislative Council), have the honour to report as follows:—

2. We think that the elected President of the Bombay Legislative Council should be paid a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month and that unlike the Deputy President the President should be a whole-time servant of the Council. We have therefore amended the Bill to this effect.

3. We recommend that the Bill as amended should be translated into Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Urdu, and should be published with the translations in the "Bombay Government Gazette".—(Signed) M. H. W. Hayward, L. S. Hudson, L. B. Bhopatkar, S. T. Kambli, A. M. Mansuri, S. N. Bhutto, B. G. Pahalajani (subject to a minute of dissent), and G. B. Pradhan.

Poona, 12th September 1924.

The minute of dissent by Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, is as follows:—The expression added is indefinite. The President by the words perhaps becomes a public servant which I object to. I would therefore be in favour of omission of the sentence added.

WHOM DOES MR. DUMASIA REPRESENT?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the Lee Report, Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Dumasia, an elected member of Bombay, voted with the Government! Mr. Dumasia is openly asked as to whose views did he represent on the occasion? They could not be the views of Bombay. For, even the most cosmopolitan Association, the Bombay Presidency Association, was opposed to the adoption of the Lee Report. And a Liberal like Mr. N. M. Joshi, and a nominated member to boot, voted against the Lee Report. So, surely Mr. Dumasia did not represent the views of Bombay.

As regards the Parsi community, whose votes he secured with great persuasion and pressure, does not Mr. Dumasia know, that almost all the Parsi papers "from the loyalist to the extremist" were all opposed to the wholesale adoption of the Lee Report?" Then why did Mr. Dumasia vote for the adoption of the Lee Report? Whose views did he represent? Neither Bombay's, nor Parsis'; nor of *some* of his Christian friends, whose votes had been secured at a dinner party! For even a Christian nominated member voted against the Lee Report.

Mr. Dumasia owes a duty to his voters. He must explain his position. For, he cannot flout the views and wishes of his voters and continue his seat in the Assembly. Will Mr. Dumasia explain or evade? Let us see.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The United Provinces, North eastern Circle September 13th. The prospects of rice are normal and of sugarcane poor. Rain is sufficient. The preparation of the land for Rabi crops continues.

Rohilkhand Circle, Sept. 6th. It has been raining throughout the week. Rain is accompained by hard winds. Weather is still cloudy and mere rain is anticipated. The severe falls of the 4th and the 5th and the cyclonic winds have done much damage to the cane crops. The weather as a while is injurious to cotton, Maize and other Khariff crops except in places where falls have been less severe with sufficient intervals to allow the necessary operations. It is also injurious to the early paddy sown late. Low lying canes are waterlegged. The preparations of the Rabi fields has also not been possible.

The Punjab, September 8th. Light to fairly heavy rain fell in all the reporting districts and was beneficial for the standing crops and for the spring sowings.

Assam, September 15th. The out-turn of the autumn rice, jute and tea and the prospects of the winter rice, sugarcane and cotton are fair.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

In the share market jutes ruled steady with only a limited business passing. The publication of the jute crop figures made no appreciable difference being about what was generally expected. Coals during the course of the session had a moderate turnover at unchanged rates. In the miscellaneous Indian General Navigation preference show a drop of about 5 points but otherwise this section discloses no new features. Murree Brewery were 2 points down while Lever Brothers and Britannia Building and Iron were wanted. In teas Ledo shews an advance of 10 points otherwise teas are firm and unchanged. Cottons were neglected. Government securities were generally easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 64/6, 5 per cent loan 1945-55 98, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/8.

Railways:—Arakan Light Railway, 70, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 112.

Cottons:—Agra United 1/15.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 382, Budge Budge 427/8, Bally 291, Cheviot 273/8, Clive 42/6, Craig 6/2, Fort Gloster 940, Fort William 393, Howrah 46/4, Hukumchand ord 11, Kamarhatty 583, Kanknarrah 420, Lansdowne 321, National 295/8, Northbrook 58, Orient 213, Presidency 7/9, Reliance 61/4, Union 573.

Coals:—Bansjorah 20/4, Baraboni 13, Burrakur pref 101, Chatabar 2/14, Damagurria 18/2, Huntdih 4/14, New Tettnrya 8/2, Raneegunge 49/8, Seetarampore 5/12, West Tetturya 3/8.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers pref 10/8, Bengal Telephone Corporation ord 5/12, U P Electric 101, Britannia Building and Iron 3/8, Indian Iron and Steel 28, British India Corporation ord 4/6, Madan Theatres 2/14, Indian General Navigation pref 105, Murree Brewery 118.

Tea Companies:—Dufflaghur 14/7, Joybirpara 29/12, Ledo 261/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and fifteen thirtysecond pence and demand bills were one shilling five and half penco.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENT.

GOLDSMITH DEPRIVED OF OVER RS. 12,000.

Ambalal Hargovidas, a goldsmith residing in his shop at 3rd Bhoiwada reports to the Police that at about midnight of the 14th instant he locked up his shop and went to sleep on the otla outside. His mehta also slept there. At about 6 a.m. the next morning the mehta took the key of the shop from him and opened the door when he found the place in disorder. Show cases and other articles lay scattered about the floor while a hole was seen to have been made in the wall from the sweeper's gully alongside. An electric light was burning. Gold silver ornaments and cash to the value of Rs. 12,423-8-0 were found to have been stolen. It appears that in accordance with his usual practice, the complainant left one electric light burning near the partition dividing two rooms which comprise his shops. In the outer wall of the building three recesses are formed by reducing the thickness of the wall to the length of a brick. Two of these recesses were occupied by shop furniture but the third one was practically vacant. The thieves seem to have made themselves acquainted with these details beforehand as on the outer side of the wall in the sweeper's gully there were distinct marks left which shows that the exact position of this thinner and unprotected wall had been noted and it was here that the masonry had been removed making a hole large enough for a man to pass through. A police patrol going on its round found a bundle of ornaments valued at about Rs. 1,300 near Bhuleshwar, which the complainant has identified as his own property.

SENTENCED FOR IMPORTING OPIUM WITHOUT LICENSE.

Excise Inspector Hudson put up Jaibai on a charge of importing opium into Bombay without a license before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday.

The facts of the case as deposed by Mr. Hudson were that on receipt of information, he got the accused arrested at Victoria Terminus on Monday as she was alighting from a train from Indore. The accused was then taken to police station and was searched when fourteen pounds of opium were found on her person hidden under her clothing.

His Worship sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment in view of the accused having one previous conviction.

SENTENCED FOR CHEATING.

Sadashiv Ladoba was charged with cheating before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday.

Mr. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case were that the accused was formerly employed in one of the cloth shops in the Mangaldas Market. After a time he left the shop and seemed to have taken to cheating. The accused upon false representations got a number of bed sheets, saries and pieces of cloth valued at about Rs. 396 and sold them to hawkers and other cloth merchants. These practices were continued on the part of the accused for a month or so when the whole game was seen through by the merchants who were cheated and the accused was subsequently arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charges.

His Worship sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment on each of the five charges.

CORONER'S COURT

TONY CAPSIZED BY WAVE.

ONE OCCUPANT DROWNED.

A serious accident occurred in the Bombay harbour on Monday at about 9 a.m. when a tony was capsized by the surging sea and four persons were thrown in the sea. Fortunately three of them being good swimmers tried to keep afloat till they were picked up by a steam launch but the fourth could not swim and was drowned. It appeared Hasan Ismail (25) a lascar employed in the Coast Guard Service was going from R. I. M. Dockyard with three others to Sewree in a tony to bring stones. When they arrived in front of Alexandra Dock, they found the sea rough and decided to return. The boat was accordingly turned, but in the meantime, a big wave came and struck the boat and filled it with water. The boat went down along with its four occupants. The three swam and were rescued by a steam launch, but the deceased Hasan could not swim and was sunk. The body was found floating on Tuesday morning at Ballard Pier and was removed to the morgue where Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of death by accidental drowning.

DEATH OF A MILL WORKER.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Sakya Bala (17) a mill worker employed in Bradbury Mill.

The evidence showed that the deceased went to work on Sunday last and returned home in the evening when he complained of pain in the chest and asked to be taken to a hospital. He was removed to J. J. Hospital but returned the same night. The following day he died. As the deceased's mother suspected an assault by some persons, the Coroner, adjourned hearing till the 26th instant to enable the police to make further enquiries.

DRUNKARD'S FATAL FALL FROM SECOND FLOOR.

Laxman Ganoo (40) came from his country 15 days ago and put up with his brother who is a domestic servant at Thakordwar. On Sunday Luxmon was worse for drink and slept on the landing of the staircase of the second storey of the building. There were two windows near the landing. In the morning he was found lying dead on the road just below window, bleeding from ear and nose.

Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on Tuesday when the jury returned a verdict of death by a fall from the second storey of a house apparently by accident.

LABOURER KILLED BY FALLING STONE.

Jambaiya Ogbappa (35) a cooli was working on Monday morning a boring machine at the foot of the Nowroji Hill below the remains of some old houses when a lump of concrete containing stones etc. fell on him killing him on the spot. His right leg was broken at the thigh and when taken to a hospital he was pronounced dead.

COLLAPSE OF A BULLOCK STABLE.

At about midnight on Monday a portion of stable situate near Sukhlaji Street, Grant Road, suddenly collapsed, burying under the debris six bullocks. The Municipal Ambulance Corps was immediately requisitioned who set to work at once and excavated six bullocks three being entirely dead while three were seriously injured. The stable was used to keep bullocks belonging to the Municipality and at the time of the accident about 50 bullocks were kept in the stable. The Municipal Ambulance Corps took about three hours to remove the entire debris.

BOY RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

Mr. C. C. Walcott, Manager Consolidated Tool Co. and residing at Yacht Club, was driving his motor car on Sunday at about 6 p.m. at Queen's Road when near Marine Lines he saw a boy named Monktal Sadwa (16) standing on the road. He suddenly began to run and was struck by the left side of the radiator. The left front wheel passed over him. Mr. Walcott sounded the horn when he saw the boy. He was removed to G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently. Mr. A. R. King held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rovers Tournament—West Kent Regiment vs. Colaba United.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 19.

The s.s. "Macedonia" with the English mails of September 4 due at 5 a.m.

Rovers Tournament—Remnants v North Staffs.

SATURDAY, September 20.

The s.s. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Rovers Tournament—Royal Scots v Winners of K.S.L.I. and Bombay Gymkhana.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Sept. 17 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 26m. Sunset 6h. 41m
Sept. 18 (Thu.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 40m
Sept. 19 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 39m.
Sept 20 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 38m.
Sept. 21 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 37m.
Sept 22 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 27m. Sunset 6h. 36m.
Sept 23 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 27m; Sunset 6h 36m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (other than those empanelled and asked to attend at 11-30 a.m. to-day) should attend the High Court to-day at 3-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Japan" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 19th instant insead of on Wednesday the 17th instant as previously notified.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Acceptance of telegrams for Madagascar at deferred rates is suspended.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 15th September 1924 to 6 a.m. of 16th September 1924.

Smallpox nil; Cholera 1 attack; Plague nil; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 111; total mortality this day last year 93.

GUJARAT MAHAVIDYALAYA, AHMEDABAD.

The second term of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya for the year 1924-25 commences on the 22nd instant (Monday). The Mahavidyalaya will work from 11 a.m.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A monthly meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress Building, (Old Settlement House, at Proctor Road) 1, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay—4.

'F' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of all the Sahayaks and Volunteers of the above Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday), just after the B. P. C. C.'s meeting at Congress Building (Old Settlement House) Proctor Road, 1, Girgaum Back Road. Above concerned are requested to attend.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. LECTURE COURSE.

To-morrow (Thursday) at 9 p.m. in the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, Mr. H. Robinson will lecture on "The Church of the First 3 Centuries." All are welcome.

L. C. P. & S. EXAM.

A revising course in Obstetrics and Gynaecology for the students going up for Final L.C.P. & S. Exam. to be held at Bombay in November next will be conducted from the 1st October at Dr. Mehta's Maternity Home, 586, Girgaon Road near Portuguese Church by Drs. Chamanlal M. Mehta, M.B., B.S. (Bm) L.M. (Dub), F.R.F. P.S.G and S. S. Bhagvat, M.B., B.S. (Bombay) LM. (Dub.).

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 25th instruction class of the Esean Community will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute at Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday (the 20th instant) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). A discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man" will be continued. Admission is by cards from Mr. L. B. Nayak, 341, Thakurdwar.

ALL-INDIA VISNAGARA NAGAR CONFERENCE.

It has been decided to hold the 7th sessions of the All-India Visnagara Nagar Conference at Surat during the ensuing Christmas Holidays

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

The following programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-45 p.m. to-day (Wednesday). Wave length 387 metres, call sign 2 F.V.

1. Miss Rattan N. Naigaumwalla—Song—"Khudrat Ke Biyan" (with Dilruba)—Rag Padhi Jilla Gazel.
2. Mrs. Frany M. Cama—Song—"Piya Bina Nahi Avat Chaen" (with Harmonium)—Rag Madh.
3. Mr. J. A. Lalkaka—Song—"Khubi dekh ke kartaihe tarif Khuda ya" (With Dilruba)—Rag Pilloo.
4. Miss Rattan N. Naigaumwalla—Song—Hindustani (with Dilruba).
5. Mrs. Frany M. Cama—Song—"Balam re Tur gyeya" (with Dilruba)—Rag Bhim palas.
6. Mr. J. A. Lalkaka—Song—Hindustani "Sab Bhajo mila Ram Nam" (with Harmonium).
7. News Bulletin.

"THE SPINNING CLUB."

The Secretary of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee, writes:—

"The object of the above Spinning Club is to popularise and propagate the spinning-wheel and Khaddar among all classes and communities by all proper and legitimate means. All those who devote at least half an hour daily for spinning and subscribe to the creed of the Indian National Congress are legible for membership to the above spinning club.

Since it is accepted on all hands, irrespective of party politics, that Swadeshi is essential for India's regeneration economically and industrially the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee hopes that a ready and generous response will be made by the public.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL up to 13th August, 1924 ... Rs. 61,615

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2. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, M.L.A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
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4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
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Heatly & Gresham

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204, Hornby Road, Bombay.

No. 10.

The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1924.

CONFUSION—IN INDIA?

We have often observed that the last refuge of a baffled Britisher professing to hold progressive views and dealing with India is to describe the situation here as a "complicated" one. It is an excellent safety-valve since it attributes to the situation a quality which really exists in the mind of the writer. If one day we hear "The Nation" expounding on the theme of the "Tangle in India", on another we find the "New Statesman" speaking appropriately enough of the "Confusion in India." And it looks pretty confusing when that very word appears nearly half-a-dozen times in the course of the article. The ignorant reader is simply confounded beyond measure since even the "experts" assure him that the situation is complex and thinking that he has gained some real insight into Indian politics when he was merely been "doped," parrot-wise he repeats to others—'the situation in India, you know, is immensely confused". There is, of course no attempt in these precious articles to enlighten the British public as to the real genesis of that confusion or its true character nor any endeavour to suggest the course by which the situation could be clarified. But while the unwary is caught in this pretentious verbal maze, those who know are only amused. Take, for example, the "New Statesman's" observation in its weekly comments that "the Swarajists, it will be remembered, are in favour of putting an end to the system of communal representation for the protection of minorities!" Except for the British readers of the journal who may according to convenience remember almost anything that they are bidden to, nobody remembers any such thing for the simple reason that the statement is absolutely false. Far from aiming at ending communal representation, Mr. C. R. Das concluded the well-known Bengal Pact whose fundamental assumption that system was. And it was only last week that the Nationalist Party of the Assembly, the majority of whose members are Swarajists, passed a resolution declaring its adherence to the Lucknow Pact in regard to separate electorates. No political party in India, in fact, is in favour of the abolition of communal representation until the Muslims themselves agree to abandon it.

When the "New Statesman" can make such tremendous discoveries from afar—cheating even the "Times of India" of its pleasure of inventing a novel abuse of the Swarajists—naturally the reader is prepared for anything. But to turn to the subject of "Confusion in India." Though the writer only makes vague assertions about this prevailing confusion—"into which Indian politics have fallen, a confusion which only heightens the difficulty of deciding to what extent greater political liberty can be conceded"—there are, it seems, some active forces contributing to that state of things. One is "the clash of arms" between Mahatma Gandhi with his faith in non-violence and Mr. Das with his sympathies with the party of violence. Such belated recognition on the part of the British and Anglo-Indian Press of the value of Mahatma Gandhi as an asset to peace is significant. There is, however, not much to choose between these rival climants since we are informed that despite his sincere belief in non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi encouraged the revolutionary party in Bengal: though why the believers in violence raised their heads only after Non-co-operation declined is more than we can say. The Swarajists, on the other hand, have a section of semi-co-operators led by Pandit Motilal Nehru who then add to the "confusion" of Indian politics. This deep gulf dividing the Pandit and Mr. Das has also, we fear, escaped the notice of the eagle-eyed Anglo-Indian Press. Another feature of this confusion is the extraordinary fashion in which the governance of the country is carried on, but we wonder whether in the opinion of the writer it accentuates the confusion. For though "the reforms have admittedly failed", we are told that the "much-abused machine functions the same as ever no matter how the Gandhiites or Dasites fulminate against it." And this splendid isolation of a government from the people over whom it rules is held up to the envy of the world though Indians themselves are blamed for giving no real assistance to the Government in its dilemma. What precisely the dilemma is, however, it is not quite clear—unless it is the dislike of the bureaucracy to govern by emergency powers as well as to alter its character of political irresponsibility. But the bureaucracy as well as the British Parliament have been brought to a position where they must either abandon the pretence of ruling by popular consent or transfer real powers to the representatives of the people.

The writer in the "New Statesman" has yet another grievance against Indian politicans: they do not formulate a scheme. As if that were the main difficulty in the way of Indian freedom. The task of constitution-making is a secondary stage in the national struggle since the primary one is to make the rulers recognise the nation's right to establish its own constitution. The wise old adage that where there is a will, there is a way is not without its application in politics. When men with sufficient goodwill meet on a basis of equality it is not difficult—as the Irish Conference showed—to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions at issue. The writer in the "New Statesman", however suspects a hidden conspiracy behind Mahatma Gandhi's and Mr. Das' refusal to define Swaraj; for if this does not indicate their bankruptcy of statesmanship, they have "secret designs on the treaties between the Native Rulers and the British Government"—and hence show their unfitness for power! The position of both these leaders is quite clear to those who want honestly to understand it. Mahatma Gandhi has only recently said that he thinks the formulation of such a scheme necessary for ourselves but that it would be premature to present it to Parliament until we have adequate moral strength to compel its acceptance. The Swarajists, on the other hand, have signified their willingness to participate in any representative and authoritative Conference convened by the Government and, in fact, have demanded one to settle the features of the Indian constitution and the lines of its immediate evolution. That demand as embodied in a resolution was carried by the Assembly last February and it is the Government, and not the Gandhites nor Dasites nor the Conventionists, who refuse to accede to it. And for its consequences, the Government are and will be responsible.

VOLUNTARY SPINNING.

In view of the momentous importance of the terms on which Mahatma Gandhi seeks to unite all parties at the next Congress we are tempted to consider again the one point that is likely to prove a stumbling-block in the success of the compromise. We mean, of course, the proposed spinning qualification for Congress membership. According to the first article of the Congress Constitution, the object of the Congress is the attainment of Swaraj by peaceful and legitimate means. At present, then, all subscribing to this creed and paying four annas a year are enrolled as Congress members. The Mahatma proposes to commute this yearly fee of four annas into a monthly subscription of 2,000 yards of self-spun yarn. But it is evident that, apart from the pecuniary value of the two subscriptions, they are based on entirely different considerations. While the four anna fraction merely calls for a minimum sacrifice in money and does not restrict the inherent right of an Indian to join the Congress, the spinning qualification entails an arbitrary restriction of this right as well as a special kind of discipline and a partial regulation of his private life. It is evidently based not on the ordinary financial consideration but on the Mahatma's special conception of political Swaraj. But are all political parties agreed in considering spinning such an integral and indispensible part of any Swaraj scheme as to give it a place in the Congress franchise? We need not pause for the answer.

The spinning franchise, again, must inevitably break on the horns of a dilemma. It can either be superfluous or injurious. Either the political and humanitarian appeal addressed by the Mahatma has touched the minds and hearts of our people or it has not. If it has, spinning need not be made a qualification for members who may be relied upon to spin in an ever-increasing measure day by day. But if it has not, its incorporation into the Congress franchise, we humbly submit, will only result in hypocrisy and inaction. For, in the hurry and zeal of public meetings and political demonstrations people will hastily sign away the spinning pledge which they will scarcely fulfil and the Mahatma will once again be pained at the weakness and the pussillanimity of the masses and the workers. He would, therefore, spare much distress to himself and much confusion in politics if he left members and non-members to respond to his appeal voluntarily and spontaneously. But, then, it may be asked: how are we to get on with Khaddar work? Our reply is clear and simple. If we recalled the history of our work in the memorable year 1921 we shall be surprised to note that at no stage was compulsion, legal or moral, applied either to Congress executives or to the rank and file. Let alone all the five boycotts. Was it ever seriously proposed to order all members even to boycott all foreign cloth or to put on Khaddar only from top to toe? And yet what extraordinary results were witnessed at the Elphinstone mills and at Chowpaty barely within a month of Mahatma's appeal to boycott foreign cloth? Of course, the country was then in a mood to march at a break-neck pace under the guidance of the Mahatma for attaining Swaraj within a few months. But if it moves slowly to-day, the quickening of its pace should be left to the progress of public opinion and education rather than to the arbitrary and artificial expedient of changing the Congress franchise.

The experience of the last few months also has some lessons to offer us. We may remind our readers that the spinning resolution, as originally presented at the meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Ahmedabad, stiffened the backs of some of the best of our leaders because it was couched in the language of compulsion. The removal of the penalty clause somewhat softened their opposition but not altogether. For the main resolution with its inflexible "shall" breathed the spirit of command instead of a friendly appeal. But we may be sure that the results obtained so far—and the Mahatma himself thinks them fairly promising—have been achieved more on account of his touching appeal than the particular wording of the resolution. We would, therefore, beseech him to let his appeal to spin for feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, sink deeper and deeper in the hearts of the people and work even greater miracles in immediate future than the march of 1921 or the resolution of compulsory spinning has brought about. The Mahatma's moving message of unity has given us but a glimpse of the deep-seated agony of his soul and the rare sacrifice he is prepared to make for achieving national harmony at this critical juncture. His love of the poor has, however, induced him to make the whole compromise almost conditional upon the acceptance of the spinning franchise. But is it necessary? Would he not rise to a still higher eminence of magnanimity if he waived even this condition and sounded from his presidential chair at the Belgaum Congress his clarion call to spin for the attainment of Swaraj and the relief of the poor? We have no doubt but that at the touch of his magic wand numerous voluntary bodies like Khadi Mandals, and Swadeshi Sabhas and Spinning Club will spring up in North and South, East and West, and will not only pour maunds of yarns at the Sabaramati Ashram but will also carry the message of the Charaka to the remotest cottages of the country. Then only will Khadi have thrived on its own merits. Then also will its success be enduring. And what is perhaps even more important, the Charaka will then touch the fountain sources of the nation's being and summon up those humanising and spiritual forces on which alone the edifice of our Swaraj can be truly and firmly based.

Notes of the Day.

Britain In Arabia.

The reports received about the likelihood of British intervention in Arabia are not such as to allay all apprehensions in the matter. For even the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", who has taken pains to contradict reports about the despatch of British troops into the Hedjaz suggests the grave concern Great Britain is supposed to feel about the immunity of the Holy Places of Islam. The world knows that the Wahabi chief is a much better Muslim than the crowned puppet of the British and that the sanctity of the Holy Places will not be affected by the installation of Ibn Saud on the throne of Mecca. On the other hand, the London "Times", while pretending unconcern for the internecine quarrels of the Arabs, is gravely alarmed at the possible obstruction of the air route to Bagdad and at the possible menace to the mandated territory of Iraq. We wonder how long British politicians will attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the whole world by parading their disinterested solicitude for the welfare of the Arab race. Who does not know that the insignificant Sheriff of Mecca was propped on the throne of Mecca by British bayonets and treasure during the war because he agreed to be used as a pawn against the political and religious supremacy of the Turks? Not only the Sheriff but his sons were also to be rewarded by thrusting one on Syria and finally on Iraq, and the other on Trans-Jordania. But while playing this Imperial game the British learnt too soon the power of the Wahabi Chief whose writ ran unchallenged from the South of Arabia to the boundaries of Iraq. The three puppets were maintained on their shaky thrones by heavily bribing Ibn Saud who has now been released from any obligation by the stoppage of his subsidy. No wonder then, that the "Times" is concerned about the "danger" not only to Mecca but also to Bagdad. The British public will, however, do well to learn betimes that bribery cannot support tottering thrones for very long even under the holy names of pledges and mandates and that the true leaders of the Arabs are bound to assert themselves before long.

The Late Mr. Bhupendranath Basu.

There is a tragic irony in the fact that the death of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu took place on the very day on which the Council of State perpetrated the unpatriotic act of agreeing to the Government proposals regarding the Lee recommendations. The signing of the Lee Report was almost the last important public act of the late Mr. Basu—an act which brought into relief the policy of humiliating compromises which characterised his recent political activity. But this gravest blunder of his life should not be permitted to minimise the valuable work which Mr. Basu did in the early days of the Congress and it certainly will not induce his countrymen to forget the bold fight he put up in the cause of social reform generally and of individual freedom in particular when he sought to introduce the Civil Marriage Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council. The object of the Bill was to permit inter-caste and inter-communal marriages without the necessity of the negative declaration under the Act of 1872 that the parties to such marriages did not belong to the religions enumerated. It thus represented ideas in advance of the views of the majority of Hindus and Muslims of the day. But it will not be long before, with the growing fusion of creeds and communities, a measure such as the one he initiated without success—that is, one wider in scope than that associated with the name of Dr. Gour—will be placed on the Statute-Book and when that day comes his countrymen conscious and proud of their national solidarity, will gratefully recall the efforts of Mr. Basu.

Towards Unity.

The statement that Mrs. Besant has issued on the subject of a common programme brings nearer the realisation of the ideal of a united Congress at Belgaum presided over by Mahatma Gandhi. The programme demands intensive social work for a year—but social work which, in the peculiar conditions of India, is not merely inter-dependant with political work but is often only another aspect of it. The problem of inter-communal unity, for example, has a fundamental political import which cannot be ignored. If there is an irreconcilable communal element in India which fears that its interests will not be safe in a self-governing India, the prudent course is to give it adequate guarantees and generate a spirit of mutual trust. No doubt the difficulties that hamper the advance of India are not the real reasons why the nation is denied its freedom. These difficulties are simply exploited by the parties interested in perpetuating the present system which also helps to intensify them. But it is the part of wisdom to eradicate those difficulties and in this work there need be no "parties" or discordant voices. As Mahatma Gandhi himself has seen, the work of promoting such unity is impossible without unity among all political parties and without a homogeneous and active Congress. For some reason, some of us have associated unity with stagnation and only partisanship with energetic enthusiasm. That is because our parties have never been at their best except when they are fighting one another and it is for the purpose of eliminating that internecine strife and directing its exuberant spirit to more creative channels that the nation demands concerted action.

Dr. Besant's Compromise.

We congratulate Dr. Besant on the courage and broad-mindedness with which she has acceded to Mahatmaji's proposals for compromise. At a juncture like this we should forgive and forget. We need not, therefore, raise nice questions about Dr. Besant's erstwhile opposition to the Charka. All honour to Mrs. Besant for even personally agreeing to spin "if only this stood between her and the Congress." We wonder, however, if she has fully realised all the implications of her acceptance. For she has thus practically committed herself and her followers not only to give 2,000 yards of self-spun yarn every month but also to dressing in nothing but hand-spun Khadi from top to toe. Nay more. She has apparently agreed to make half-an-hour spinning and Khadi dress indispensable qualifications for Congress membership. We shall, therefore, leave her friends and followers carefully to consider the somewhat new order of life she has imposed on them. Meanwhile, we await the results of her negotiations with leaders of all denominations at Simla and hope that they will result in the consolidation of all national forces in the common endeavour to bend the bureaucracy to the will of the people.

Wanted—Khaddar Sale.

We invite the earnest attention of all Khadi workers to the significant remarks of Acharya Ray about the urgent necessity of organising the sale of pure Khaddar. While strenuous efforts are being made to work more Charkas and stimulate the production of Khaddar in the country, the Acharya laments that he did not find enough purchasers for the Khadi which was being produced plentifully in the districts. It is very well-known to all organisers of Khaddar work that there are thousands and almost lakhs of poor women in the villages who would ply their Charkas the very next minute if they were provided with slivers and given regular wages. And as this provision must naturally depend on the market demand of Khaddar, production can be relied upon to increase almost automatically with consumption. Production, however, in excess of the demand is bound to create a sudden deadlock in the future as it has done in the past. Khadi Committees all over the country will, therefore, be well advised to devote more energy to the sale of Khaddar with a view to obviate the difficulty of overstocking in their shops and depots. Here, again, they will be confronted with a difficulty which Acharya Ray has done so well to point out. According to him Khadi suffers very much at present by the underselling of so-called mixed Khaddar. We need not, however, imagine that all this stuff is being palmed off on an ignorant and credulous public. We may depend upon it that a large section of the public, even when fully aware of the mixed nature of the cloth, loves to buy it because it is cheaper than pure Khaddar. What then is to be done? Shall we subsidise Khadi even more heavily than hitherto by selling it at the rates of mill cloth or mixed stuff or shall we appeal to the public to make even heavier sacrifices for the attainment of Swaraj? Let Congress Committees answer.

THE OPIUM SCOURGE.

INDIA AND GENEVA.

The following appeal addressed to the Indian people has been sent to us for publication:—

At the International Conference on opium and narcotic drugs, called by the League of Nations to meet this coming November at Geneva, India will have the opportunity to correct the erroneous impression—current in Europe and America—regarding her "obstructionist" position on the question of opium production.

Wanted—People's Representatives

Mr. John Campbell is reported to have said (according to the "Manchester Guardian") that the whole matter now rests with the Indian people. Commenting upon this, Mr. C. F. Andrews affirms that it is openly said by the British Government of India that if the people of India now desire prohibition (of opium) it can be prohibited to-morrow. He continues:

"It is impossible to take up that position and at the same time to keep exclusively in the hands of the executive government the power of appointing a delegate to Geneva. If the people of India now have the power, it is obvious that *a people's representative should go.*" (Italics added).

Americans who support the Hon. Stephen G. Porter, in his position (which is also that taken in 1921 by Dr. Wellington Koo) that the production of the poppy be restricted solely to the "medical and scientific needs of the world," feel that it would be of enormous benefit to the cause if representatives of the standing of the Rev. C. F. Andrews, Lajpat Rai, Mohammed Ali and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were deputed to speak for India at this critical time. Moreover, if men like Syud Hossain or Taraknath Das, now in this country, who are intimately conversant with both the American and the Indian view-points on this question, could be delegated to attend the Conference, the forces that are working for doing away with this world curse would be considerably strengthened.

It will, no doubt, be realized that this conference slated for an out-of-the-way place—must present the strongest sort of personnel, in addition to its definite constructive programme, or it will get little or no publicity in the press of the world. More than any other one question in the public mind to-day, perhaps, this opium question depends for correct solution upon an informed and insistent public opinion. The fact will be appreciated in India, too, that the delegation from that country will hold the centre of the stage, if only because it is India (generally speaking) more than any other country *that is held to be responsible for this iniquitous soul-and-body-destroying traffic*

A Repudiation Necessary.

It would be a great advantage if India's delegates came fortified with a message from Mahatma Gandhi. Such a document would effectually neutralize the allegations of men of the type of Mr. John Campbell who claim the right to be accepted as spokesmen for India, and would dispose of the notion that India is satisfied with the British Indian Government's handling of the opium question. That there is urgent need for such repudiation may be gathered from the fact that, at Geneva last May, Mr. John Campbell informed the assembled press representatives from every part of the world that "from the beginning India had handled the opium question with perfect honesty of purpose, and not even Mr. Gandhi had ever made any reproach in that respect."

The representative of India may feel assured that they will not come hundreds of miles to Geneva there to be refused a hearing, as has happened in similar cases on previous occasions, for a day has been set apart at this conference when protest-

(Continued on page 9.)

A NEW DANGER.

ITALY VS. EGYPT.

DEMAND FOR EVACUATIO N OF SOLLUM.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Attention has been drawn to the serious situation between Italy and Egypt by the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Cairo. The Italians are reported to be concentrating troops and aeroplanes in the proximity of the Egyptian frontier which, coinciding with Italy's demand for Egyptians to evacuate Sollum and Jerabub, is regarded as indicating her intention to use force unless her demands are met.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL TENSION AT AKOLA.

SERIOUS HITCH AVERTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKOLA, Sept. 15.

A great Hindu-Moslem tension existed at Akola during the last few days. The trouble began when some boys playing 'tipris' were stopped by Mahomedan Gundas and a flesh was thrown in the National school. Notices under section 30 of the Police Act were served against the Managing Committee of the Rajeshwar Samaj prohibiting any kind of music including "tipris" in front of the mosques. Over ten thousand Hindus went in procession on the evening of the 13th unperturbed by rumours of riot being contemplated by Mahomedan gundas. Some Mahomedans tried to push their way into the procession and some resorted to stone throwing. Armed police were requisitioned. The Mahomedans had assembled in hundreds at different places armed with sticks. The Mahomedans had simultaneously arranged a counter procession, but it was stopped by the police under the Police Act. Thanks to the efforts of the leaders of both the communities and of the District Superintendent of Police the procession passed off without any serious hitch. Orders under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code were passed on the 14th instant by the District Magistrate prohibiting the use in public places of sticks or lathies longer than one cubit and thicker than the small finger of the hand.

DISTURBANCE AT AKOLA AVERTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Sept. 15.

Owing to mischievous rumours Hindu-Muslim tension existed at Akola during last few days. Notices under section 30 Police Act were servei against the Managing Committee, Rajeshwar Samai, prohibiting any kind of music including 'tipris' in front of mosques. Over ten thousand Hindus went in procession on Saturday evening. Some goondas tried to create trouble and consequently armed police was requisitioned. The Mahomedans had simultaneously arranged a counter procession. But it was stopped by the police. Thanks to the efforts of leaders of both the communities and of the District Superintendent of Police, nothing untoward happened and the procession passed off without any serious hitch.

To avert possible trouble orders under section 144 C.P.C. were passed on the 14th instant by the District Magistrate prohibiting use in public places of long sticks or big lathis.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE AT KAMPTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Sept 15.

News has been received here that a disturbance occurred at Kamptee over a Ganpati procession. On Saturday evening the Hindus took the Ganpati in procession for immersion without any music. The Hindus were taking the procession very silently. The major part of the procession passed the mosque without any interference by the Mahomedans but a few processionists who were left behind were attacked by the Mahomedans with lathies very severely injuring about eight or ten Hindus who ran away for life as they were overtaken unaware and by surprise. The disturbance took place at a distance of forty paces from the mosque when the Mahomedans attacked the processionists without any provocation.

EARTHQUAKE AT FEROKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

At 3-30 p.m. on Friday last a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Feroke and its suburbs.

The Calcutta Police searched several printing presses and bookshops in connection with the prescribed Bengali book, "Khudiram," on the 13th and seized some books.—(A. P.)

It is understood that the Government of Bengal has excluded Husseni Dalan, the old historical building of Dacca, from the operation of the Ancient Monuments Protection Act.—(A. P.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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LEAGUE'S COVENANT

IN EVENT OF BREACH

HOW TO ENFORCE PENAL MEASURES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

With reference to the conflicting statements in newspapers as regards the League of Nations utilising the British Fleet in the event of a breach of the Covenant Reuter's Geneva Correspondent says that the position has undergone no change since Sir Cecil Hurst's important statement to the Committee last week when he explained the difficulties of such a course from the legal point of view pointing out that there were two schools of thought on the subject, namely, the Anglo-Saxon and the Continental. This point would have to be cleared up. Britain if called upon to support penal measures against any country might come into conflict with other nations trading on the seas. Consequently it was necessary to know exactly how the Permanent Court of International Justice would deal with such case and the participation of the British Navy depended upon that.

The Sub-committee at Geneva dealing with the drafting of a protocol on this subject entrusted the drawing up of the terms to Benes who worked throughout yesterday and to-day and repeatedly interviewed Lord Parmoor with whom several members of the French Delegation also conferred. Lord Parmoor interviewed by Reuter stated that no definite British proposal regarding the utilisation of the British Navy had been either made or withdrawn.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S WAR GUILT.

CABINET POSTPONES DISCUSSION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Berlin.—The Cabinet did not discuss today the question of formal repudiation of Germany's war guilt postpening the decision till Dr. Ebert's return from holiday.

It is officially announced that after a long conversation between Dr. Marx and Herr Stresemann no difference existed between them on the question.—Reuter.

CONSEQUENCES OF GERMAN REPUDIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Berlin.—Dr. Marx's organ "Germania" says: It is increasingly apparent that the repudiation of Germany's war guilt will aggravate the political situation. Therefore it may be taken for granted that the Cabinet on Thursday will shelve the question of formally notifying the Republic's repudiation until a propitious moment arrives to revive the question.—Reuter.

IDEAL OF A JOURNAL.

OPENING CEREMONY OF "HINDUSTAN TIMES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 16.

Last evening before a large gathering Mr. Gandhi performed the opening ceremony of the "Hindustan Times" a nationalist English daily which will be published from Delhi. In declaring the press open, Mr. Gandhi said that it was not without hesitation that he accepted the invitation of Sardar Mangal Singh to perform the opening ceremony holding as he did very strongly that under the present conditions of the country, he would, if he could, stop all newspapers except "Young India" but his intense love for the Sikhs tempted him to accept the invitation. The Sikh position to-day was full of difficulty and all that he would ask them to do was to have unflinching faith in God. He trusted that a paper beginning under such good auspices would prove worthy of th responsible profession and be conducted with truth, tact and fearlessness. It was a religious venture and he hoped that nothin would compromise their great watch-word "Sat Sri Akal." Every word and sentence published in the paper should be weighed. There should not only be no untrue statements but no 'suggestio falsi or suppressio veri.' Truth and love of sacrifice was what their religion taught and he hoped that the journal would carry it out in its service of the Sikhs and of India under the able and educated editorship of Mr. K. M. Panikker and the guidance of men like Sardar Mangal Singh.

The "Hindustan Times" which was expected to publish its first issue last evening has again postponed it for another week owing to unexpected breakdown of the machinery.

PUBLICATION POSTPONED FOR A WEEK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Sept. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi formally opened the "Hindustan Times" press yesterday. Maulana Mohamed Ali and Swami Shraddhanand were among those present. The paper was to have commenced regular issue from yesterday, but owing to serious unexpected breakdown of machinery publication has been postponed for about a week.

GUJARAT'S QUOTA OF YARN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

One thousand men have sent their quota of yarn this month in Gujarat.

LABOUR AND INDIA

OLIVIER DOES NOT REPRESENT GOVT.'S SPIRIT

"DAILY TELEGRAPH" ON ASSEMBLY'S VERDICT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Assembly's rejection of the Lee Commission's Report affords one more illustration in the "Daily Telegraph's" opinion of the absence of political sagacity in the Swarajists Party and its Assembly supporters. The paper points out that the Swarajists must not suppose that the spirit of the present Imperial Government is represented by Lord Olivier—even, he indeed never intimated the possibility of their getting their way if only they persevere in the senseless obstruction and encouragement of political crime. The "Daily Telegraph" recalls Mr. MacDonald's emphatic warning that no threats of violence or manoeuvres aimed at bringing the Government to standstill will ever influence the decision of any Party in Great Britain and says that it is a fairly definite expression of the Present Government's spirit as regards Indian responsibilities. The paper suggests that more attention is due to that than to Lord Olivier's well-meant if mischievous blunders.—Reuter.

WUPEIFU'S TROOPS.

ADVANCING TOWARDS SHANHAIKWAN.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Tientsin.—Wupeifu's troops are advancing towards Shanhaikwan fully equipped with artillery and aeroplanes. Commencement of hostilities is expected every moment. It is reported that the Railway has been cut in the Manchurian side of the Great Wall in order to prevent Chihli invasion.—Reuter.

CARGO OF AMMUNITIONS.

STEAMER UNDER CUSTODY.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Durban.—The Customs authorities who searched the tramp steamer "Nordmark" from Hamburg discovered thousands of rifles, a large quantity of ammunition and a number of machine guns. There was nothing in the ship's papers to indicate the nature of the cargo which it is surmised was intended for China. The vessel was placed under an armed guard and taken to the Congella Basin.—Reuter.

SPANISH REVERSE.

EVACUATION OF SIX POSITIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Madrid.—An official communique announces the evacuation of six Spanish positions on the Dadlau line including Cobbadar san. The supply column for Kaala attained its objective after a brilliant bayonet charge.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN SPANISH ZONE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Spanish withdrawal from positions on Wadlau line in Morocco reported yesterday seems to indicate that Primo De Rivera is able to execute his policy of establishing in lines closer Spanish bases to which the military party objected. It is officially announced from Madrid that the situation in the Spanish zone has very much improved. The official announcement also denies the rumours that part of the zone will be evacuated or that Spain will abandon any of the international pacts to which she had expressly agreed.—Reuter.

SENSATION IN SOFIA.

REVOLUTIONARY LENDER KILLED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Sofia.—Todor Alexandroff, the head of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation, was killed some days ago by two of his followers was recently joined the Federalists, the rival Macedonian Party. The death was kept secret and its announcement today has caused a sensation. It is reported that reprisals have occurred at Gornadjoumaja in Sofia.—Reuter.

PROMOTION OF PEACE.

EX-SERVICE MEN IN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

There was a moving scene at Whitehall this morning when 80 ex-service men representing 9 allied countries and delegates of the Fidac-Federation of the Inter-allied Des Angiens Combatants met at a Congress which is being held for the first time in London and placed a floral crown at the base of the cenotaph. A large crowd was standing bareheaded for two minutes. Subsequently the Congress sent a message of homage to the King expressing its sincere appreciation of His Majesty's devotion to the cause of peace. Major Isidore Salmon, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the London County Council. Mr. T. F. Lister, Chairman of the British Legion read messages from Canada, South Africa, Rhodesia, India, Burma and Malaya wishing success to the Conference. Mr. Bertrand, President, made a speech in French laying stress on the fact that their task was to protect the victims of the war and promote peace.—Reuter.

MR. B. N. BASU.

DEATH OF A BENGALI POLITICIAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Mr. Bhupendranath Basu is dead.

The funeral took place at half past three and was attended by a large number of people including Mr. C. R. Das, Mayor of Calcutta, Maharaja Pradyot Kumar Tagore Maharaja of Natore, Mr. K. C. Dey, Commission of Presidency Division, Sir R. N. Mookerjee and Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, ex-Minister, Bengal.

Babu Bhupendra NathBasu was born in 1859 of a Kayastha family; educated at Calcutta, passed his Matriculation examination in 1875 and took his B.A. degree in 1880; enrolled himself the same year as a solicitor's clerk in one of the best known firms of Calcutta; passed his M.A., with honours, in English literature in 1881. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu had a distinguished career at college, and took an active part in the meetings of the various debating societies then flourishing in Calcutta. After passing the requisite examinations Mr. Basu was enrolled as an Attorney of the High Court at Fort William. He applied himself to his business with his whole heart, and his honest work brought him success in his profession within a very short period. His prospects brightened as he increased in years and experience, and stood in the front rank of his profession, enjoying the unstinted confidence of a large and an ever-widening circle of clients. He took an active interest in the social and political problems of his Presidency and country, and had been one of the staunchest supporters of the Indian National Congress before it became a truly National Conference since its Lucknow session which he joined within a few years of its foundation. Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu was for many years an active member of the Calcutta Corporation. He presided over the Bengal Provincial Conference, held at Mymensingh, in 1905. He was an ardent temperance reformer, a skilful debater, and an eloquent writer and speaker. Apart from his contributions to political thought he had always borne the brunt of the work of organisation in regard to many public movements of recent years. He had resolutely set his face against what is called the new school of thought, and he preached the doctrine of moderation, and was to the end of his life one of the foremost liberal leaders.

By habit and temperament Mr. Basu was a moderate and he clung fast to his last days to the old school of politics of "prayers and petitions"—now fast passing into an anachronism. The emergence of the Nationalists on the political horizon under the leadership of Mr. Tilak and Mr. Pal and whose presence was particularly felt at the Calcutta session of the Congress over which Dadabhai presided, rendered Mr. Basu so nervous and hopeless of the future of India that in the letter he wrote to Pherozeshah Mehta immediately the Congress was over he said he lost all faith in the future of their national life; and inquired if the Congress had been a failure in bringing the young politicians of Bengal to a higher level and placing a nobler weal before the people. It is so tragic to imagine that a gifted man like Basu should have persisted in refusing to put faith in his own people. No doubt, Mr. Basu had the full share of rewards in the shape of high Government posts. He was for long a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. It was when he was a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council that he introduced his famous Bill on Civil Marriage, known in common parlance as "Basu's Bill." He also served as a member of the India Council and represented the Government of India at the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1922. He was also one of the signatories of the fateful Lee Commission Report.

Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu held a seat in the Bengal Legislative Council and the Supreme Council. Mr. Basu was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the twenty-sixth Indian National Congress and was chosen to preside over its sessions held in Madras in 1914. He also served the Calcutta University during his last days in the capacity of its Vice-Chancellor.

ULSTER'S DECISION.

NOT TO APPOINT MEMBER ON BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Ulster Cabinet met this morning at Cleeve Court Streatley-on-Thames, residence of Sir James Craig, and discussed the Boundary question. All Cabinet Ministers were present except Archdale, Minister of Agriculture, who remained at Belfast as Minister in Charge. It is believed that the Cabinet will reaffirm its decision not to appoint a member to the boundary commission whereupon steps will be immediately taken to summon the Imperial Parliament on September 30th.

The Ulster Cabinet has informed Mr. MacDonald that it has been decided to adhere to the decision not to appoint a representative to the Boundary Commission.—Reuter.

Official and Personal

H. E. Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, will leave for Neterhat on 28th October and return to Ranchi on 8th November.

At the inquest on the deaths caused by fire in a motor bus at Nuneaton on August 20th, the jury returned a verdict of accidental deaths caused by ignition of petrol fumes through striking of a match whilst the petrol tank was being refilled.—Reuter

"YOU MUST PAY FOR IT."

PT. MOTILAL ON OFFICIAL LAW-BREAKING.

REPEAL OF CR. LAW A. ACT.

GOVT'S. CRUSHING DEFEAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16

If visitors' gallery is an index to the popular interest in the debates there was little or no knowledge among the public of the storm that was to rage in the Assembly to-day and give Government one of the heaviest defeats it has yet sustained. Perhaps it is due to the fact that the apparently innocent looking motion of Dr. Gour "to repeal certain provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act" was sandwitched and lost in the big agenda carrying about thirty motions. This motion was to repeal Part 2 of the Act under which thousands of leaders of the Non-cooperation Party including Pandit Motilal and C. R. Das were imprisoned. When a proposal to repeal this abnoxious measure is on the anvil of the Assembly containing a large majority of those who followed Non-cooperation and a number of whom had actually been thrown into prison by the use of that Act could Government expect to convert the Assembly to its views by harping upon the timeworn but now sufficiently exploded theory of the maintenance of law and order? Even on merit the Government case had no legs to stand. The most crushing reply came from Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal leaders of the two parties forming the Nationalist coalition. Sir Alexander Muddiman quoted the chapter and verse to prove that there was an anarchical movement in Bengal and found support in the statement made by Mr. Das in a recent press interview that anarchy was more serious than Government realised. Sir Alexander apparently felt satisfied in having found support in an unfiendly quarter but he woke with a rude shock to find that not only was this statement endorsed by Pandit Motilal Nehru but that the Pandit went further and warned Government that if it persisted in defying popular aspirations one fine morning it would wake up to find the whole country in a state of conspiracy. No amount of repressive Legislation could kill anarchy. Only Gandhi did kill it for a time but Government was no reaping the fruit of its action in having thrown Mahatma into jail. He felt that when Government said that ordinary law was not sufficient to deal with the situation it was a mere confession of the inability to govern. If the English people could not govern by the same law of jurisprudence as held field in England they must leave the country and acknowledge unfitness to govern. They again even taking for for granted that Act was necessary could Part II of the Act meet with the situation because Part I had already been repealed. It was Part I which could have enabled Government to take proper action because Part II only enabled them to declare unlawful associations. First of all, he said, anarchical associations working as they did in secret could not be discovered but even if they were a mere declaration of associations as unlawful could not stop them from committing crime. Sir Alexander Muddiman had to admit this and relied only upon using the Act for preventing other associations from joining "the enemy's camp".

Dr. Gour further exposed the weakness of the Government case by pointing out that thought according to Home Member's showing anarchy had existed for two years in Bengal Now not a single association has been declared unlawful. Mr. Jinnah took his stand by Pandit Motilal. The Pandit had declared that if law continued on the statute book he would consider it his highest duty to break it. Mr. Jinnah added that sacred popular rights were involved and that as British people had shed their blood to establish their right so would he not hesitate to shed his blood if it was required. Government looked harassed at this volume of fire which was overwhelming it.

EXECUTIVE'S SACRED DUTY.

In vain Mr. Chatterjee made an effort to stem the tide by ridiculing Pandit Motilal He said in the present state of his mind the Pandit would never break law and that if Mahatma Gandhi was not powerful to-day it was not due to Government but to the Swarajists. Again in vain did he grow eloquent on "sacred duty" which the executive officers had in maintaining law and order. Capt. Hira Singh, as usual, was ready with his wholehearted support because peculiar conditions of the Punjab wanted the continuance of the Act. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad proposed a way out which he said, law in the fact that local Governments were clothed with the supreme authority to declare associations as unlawful without giving an opportunity to such associations to establish their innocence. If such a right for judicial intervention was granted good deal of harm would be done away with. But Sir Alexander Muddiman could not agree even to that. On the other hand he growing red and at the top of his voice asked whether he should stand aside and see His Chief Commissioner of Police in Calcutta hunted for life. He would not. He said he did not care to enquire why the Commissioner was being hunted for life and to concede popular rights. Mr. Jinnah asked whether there were any bombs thrown before 1906 showing thereby that anarchy was the direct result of the Bengal Partition and Government's refusal to concede political rights of the Indian people. But the Home Member refused to look to go to the root of the problem and remove the basis of crime. His speech means that whatever the Assembly's verdict he would move the Council of State and higher authority to set aside the Assembly's Bill.

When the debate had continued for three hours the motion for the second reading was carried by one of the largest majority namely 71 against 39. The result when announced cast a gloom over the official circles because it indicated to them that they stood absolutely divorced from popular sanction. Dr. Gour and the House were anxious to proceed with the Bill and pass it there and then. But the President saved the Government from an awkward position and adjourned the discussion till 23rd. This debate took place after lunch.

Before lunch another storm raised over the Secretary of States's remarks about the Swarajist purchasing votes in the Bengal Council.

INTERPALLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

To-day was the first non-official day of this session of the Assembly and a large number of non-official Bills appeared on the order paper.

Sir Basil Blackett replying to Mr. Chamanlal said that Government had no information regarding the conversation between an official of the Alliance Bank and Sir Edward Cook who was the Acting Finance Member at that time.

Mr. Bhore answering Dr. Gour said the Government of India had framed no rules under the Immigration into India Act of 1924 (otherwise called the Reprocity Act) nor did Government consider it to be in the public interest to frame those rules at present.

Replying to some more questions of Dr. Gour, Mr. Bhore said that the suggestion to depute an officer had emanated from the Colonies' Committee and the question of the reservation of the lowlands was still in suspence. When it comes up for decision the question of deputing an officer will be considered. Government anticipated no difficulty in making available to the House the report of the Colonies Committees when they shall have received it. As for the Immigration Ordinance the position was as stated by the Colonial Secretary, but Government would do all in their power to safeguard the Indian interests.

"PURCHASING" VOTES.

A good deal of interest was roused by a question of Sardar Mutalik asking the grounds on which the Secretary of State had based his allegation that the Swarajists in the Bengal Council had "purchased" votes.

The Home Member said perhaps it was based on private advice or on statements made in the Press. At any rate the Government of India did not supply any information which would form the basis of that remark, but they did forward a letter of the Bengal Government in which a statement had been made by a member of the Bengal Council that he was offered a bribe of Rs. 3,000 by the Swarajists to abstain from voting on the Ministers' salaries and it was stated on reliable authority that the Swaraj Party had spent Rs. 40,000 from the Swaraj Party funds in bribing Government supporters.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then had to face a volley of questions from the Swarajist members. He promised to forward the questions and answers to the Secretary of State.

Replying to Pandit Motilal Nehru he said he did not propose to suggest to the Bengal Government to institute prosecution against those who had given bribes. He personally treated the matter as of very great importance and was getting it examined.

BAR COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Assembly then proceeded to transact legislative business.

The first motion was in the name of Mr. Rangachariar. It asked for a Select Committee on his Bill to amend the Legal Practitioners' Act. He wanted a statement by Government as to what they proposed to do about the Bar Committee's report.

Mr. Tomkinson said the Government of India had asked the Local Governments for their opinion and also for the opinions of the High Courts and Legal Associations. As soon as the replies were received the Government of India proposed to come to a conclusion. Immediately some of the recommendations could be put into operation by the High Courts and these Courts were already beginning to take steps in these directions. As regards the recommendations which might require legislative action, Government confidently expected to bring forward such legislation next session.

In view of this statement Mr. Rangachariar dropped his motion.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

Dr. Gour moved that the Hindu Religious and Charitable Trusts Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

In the course of his speech Dr. Gour said the principle of the Bill had been generally accepted. So far as he was

(Continued on next page.)

RAID ON HEDJAZ.

WARSHIP SENT TO JEDDAH

WHEN BRITAIN WILL INTERVENE?

LONDON, Sept. 16.

In connection with the Wahabi raid on Hedjaz the Admiralty has ordered the British warship "Clematis" to Jeddah but no further British action will be taken unless the pilgrim routes to Mecca are closed or the interests of the British Subjects are endangered.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S SOLICITUDE FOR MUSLIM SUBJECTS.

IMMUNITY OF HOLY PLACES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent denies the report as regards the despatch of British troops to trans-Syria and points out that the Hedjaz is not a British protectorate or mandated State. Britain's primary concern is for the immunity of the Holy Places because the Empire includes so many Moslems—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR KING HUSSEIN'S ASSISTANCE?

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Paris.—Unconfirmed reports state that M. Weygand, the High Commissioner for Syria, has given the British troops permission to cross the French mandated territory in order to proceed to the assistance of King Hussein.—Reuter.

DR. NAJI LEAVES FOR LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Cairo.—King Hussein's envoy, Dr. Naji has left for London.—Reuter.

"YOU MUST PAY FOR IT."

(Continued from previous page).

aware, four objections had been taken to it, namely, (1) that the term Hindu should be defined, (2) that the Bill did not exclude private trusts, (3) that it should be confined to trusts of the value of Rs. 3,000 and upwards, and (4) that these trusts were of a varied character and that religious trusts were provincial transferred subjects and as such legislation with regard to these trusts should be initiated in the local Councils. Dr. Gour said all these questions were mainly of detail and could be dealt with by the Select Committee. As regards the last objection he quoted the precedent of the Muslim Waqf Bill which was passed by the Legislative Assembly last year. If these objections were valid the Government of India could not have agreed to the passing of the Waqf Bill. All previous acts dealing with religious endowments were enactments by the Government of India and were All-India Acts. Religious endowments could not be subjects for legislation by the Provincial Councils, but should be brought under a national register.

CASE OF INTERFERENCE.

Mr. Belvi pointed out that enough provisions already existed in the present enactments. If the Assembly agreed to this motion it would be a clear case of interference with the functions of the Provincial Councils which should not be done unless it was absolutely necessary, especially in view of further constitutional reforms, there should not be any interference with the transferred subjects. He strongly objected to a national register.

Mr. A. N. Dutt very much wished this measure was initiated by an orthodox Hindu like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Amidst laughter, he suggested the names of six Mahomedan members and one Christian member of the Assembly to be added to the Select Committee.

Mr. R. K. Acharya objected to the Bill on principle and regretted that such a measure had been brought before the House. There was an inherent danger in a legislation of this kind.

Sir P. Thakurdas approved of the principle of the Bill and expressed surprise at the opposition. The Bill intended at the purification in the management of religious trusts. This Bill did not mean to interfere with the religious rites of the Hindus. All that it intended to do was that the accounts should be properly kept.

Mr. Doraiswamy Aiyyangar supporting the motion of Dr. Gour said that religious endowments were much mismanaged and complained that in several cases Government had diverted the surplus from some temples to provincial purposes and cited the opinion of the Madras High Court in reference to the management of a temple in Madras. He ridiculed the idea that temples like Biseswara of Benares, Juggannath of Puri and of Badrinath could be called provincial temples.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was surprised that the provisions of this Bill could be taken objection to by any Hindu. A public trust was a public trust, whatever its character was and as such was the concern of the State. There was a strong case made out for the Bill being examined by a Select Committee.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas said it was no use trying to draw the red herring of orthodoxy over this question. All Hindus should rejoice that some legislation of this kind should be proposed which might purify the management of religious trusts. In view of the Akali agitation, it was necessary that all India legislation should be enacted with a view to provide for better management of religious endowments.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao said if any provincial legislature wished to legislate on questions of religious endowments, this Bill would not stand in the way and there was no force in the argument at all that it interfered with the transferred subjects.

Mr. Jinnah said this Bill was not intended to interfere with the Hindu religion nor was it a piece of social reform. This Bill mainly provided that accounts should be kept regularly so that they could be examined by any member of the public.

Baba Ujjagar Singh Bedi said there was no need to oppose the principle of the Bill at this state. That time had passed.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said some of the provisions were certainly open to objection, but there was no harm in its being examined by a Select Committee. He differed from those who had said that it had nothing to do with the Hindu religion. On the contrary, it had a good deal to do with it. But the Select Committee could be safely trusted. What he wanted the House particularly to remember was that the Bill would affect a class of people who were not accustomed to legislative interference in religious matters.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he had only recently received the opinions of Local Governments and the Government of India had not been able to form an opinion on the subject. From a cursory glance, he found that some Provincial Governments had objected to the matter being dealt with by the Imperial Legislature as it concerned a provincial subject. The Bill was modelled on the Muslim Waqf Act and it required a very careful examination. He advised utmost caution and as a Select Committee, even if appointed, could not meet, he suggested that the debate be postponed till the Delhi session by which time he would be able to communicate to the House the Government of India's views. The fact that a dispute had arisen in connection with temples in one province where legislation had been passed indicated the need for caution.

Dr. Gour said the Hindu community was not provincial and the Bill was merely supplementary and complimentary to the Muslim Waqf Act. He wanted to take it to a Select Committee, but in view of some members' advice, he agreed to the Home Member's suggestion and discussion was adjourned till the Delhi session.

ABUSE OF ACT.

Dr. Gour introduced the Bill to repeal the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Mr. Abhayankar in supporting Dr. Gour's motion said that the very principle of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was obnoxious and it allowed the Executive to usurp the functions of the judiciary. The analogy between England and India did not hold water, as the Executive in India was not only not responsible to people but often was contemptuous of popular opinion. So the argument that the executive should be armed with special powers as in England must fall. In India this Act had not only been misused but abused. It even sentenced Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the opposition in the House to go to jail. He certainly did not belong to the gang on whom it was intended to operate. Yet Pandit Motilal Nehru was sentenced to six months' imprisonment under this act. He hoped the House would reject the Home Member's argument. Otherwise it was not fit to embark on a voyage of Self-Government.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said it was always the overzealous police officers who gave political complexion to ordinary crimes to suit their purpose.

Mr. Holme, an official from U. P. said that Government of India was making most strenuous efforts to meet the situation. Indeed the speaker and some others looked with alarm lest concession which Government of India made to popular feeling went beyond the limits of safety. It would do great harm to attempt to deprive the Government of the weapon at its disposal. He pleaded that, as Indianisation was proceeding, Indian officers should have power to maintain law and order. Some members wanted the release of prisoners under the Act with a view to form them into an auxiliary in the campaign against the Government.

Captain Hira Singh opposed Dr. Gour's motion. In doing so he said that ordinary law failed to give adequate protection to life and property. The Punjab was the home of the fighting classes who were just entering into political life and whatever protection the people in that province now enjoyed was due to the application of the Act. This act was rarely used in the Punjab but whenever it was used it was used very effectively.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said the dacoities and murders which had been committed in Bengal and which were mentioned by the Home Member were no justification for retaining this act on the Statute Book. These crimes could be very well dealt with by the ordinary law of the land. He condemned the action of the Bengal Government in sending thousands of Congress volunteers to jail under this act and of the Punjab Government in declaring the Prabandhak Committee as an unlawful assembly. Government could not say that this act had been honourably, justly and fairly used. Principles of good Government demanded that this law should be removed from the Statute Book.

"INTRODUCE A SAFEGUARD."

Sir Chimanlal Sealvad recognised the necessity of executive being possessed of emergent powers but there should be some safeguard in the act for protection of associations by allowing judicial authority to the order declaring an association unlawful. If Government accepted his suggestion and introduced a safeguard there would not be any objection to this Act remaining on the Statute Book.

GOVT. AND ANARCHY.

Pandit Motilal Nehru strongly opposed Sir Chamanlal Setalvad's suggestion and hoped the House would not be misled by the plausible arguments of the Home Member as to what was ordinary law and what was extraordinary law. When the Government said that ordinary law was not sufficient it really meant that Government had failed in the art of Government (applause) and that Government wanted to get license for law breaking. The speaker paid a tribute to the system of English jurisprudence and if Government failed to carry on under that system which had been imported into this country then they had no business to be in this country and must give up all pretensions of ruling them. He emphasised that Government's arguments that act was intended to suppress revolutionary crime were mere camouflage. Really Government wanted it for other purposes. He said part one of the Act which had already been repealed could have dealt with anarchical activities but not part two, because under part two they could only declare the association as unlawful. Did any one think that associations of anarchists who worked secretly would be known or if known that they would stop in their aims because such associations were declared an unlawful evil said Pandit Motilal Nehru. They might manufacture any amount of repressive legislation but they could not suppress anarchy. He endorsed every word of Mr. Das and mentioned that anarchy was much more serious than the authorities realised. (Hear, hear.) "I go further and say that if you do not take care you might rise one fine morning to find whole of the country in a state of conspiracy. You will not know what to do with it. (Applause). I am saying this as a reasonable man. I know what hurts my countrymen. I know how waves of anarchism ebb and flow. If you think your repressive laws put down anarchy in Bengal it is far from the truth. It was that man Mr. Gandhi who by his non-violent non-co-operation put an effectual stop to anarchical crime. It is you who deprived him of the power that he possessed and you must reap the result of it."

He strongly opposed the idea that ordinary and extraordinary law should go hand in hand. If ordinary law failed Martial Law came in. That was the English conception. There was no question of giving Government a substitute for the Act. It was used not against the anarchists but against Congressmen. Concluding Pandit Motilal Nehru observed that the Act was a blot on the English system of jurisprudence and a blot upon the English nation. But, if this law continued in force and if it was applied in his own province or in any other province and if any notification was issued under it, he would consider it his highest duty to break the law and would call upon others to break it. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Chatterjee, Industries Member, said in his present frame of mind Pandit Motilal Nehru had not the least chance of being proceeded against under this Act. (Laughter). Whereas in 1921 the Pandit broke the Act he would not break it again. The speaker therefore urged the house not to be guided by any consideration of the Act being used again the Pandit. He contested the Pandit's statement that they were acting lawlessly. Any law passed by a constituted authority was a law. Continuing he pointed out that during the war anarchical crime subsided before the cult of Mahatma Gandhi for whom he had the greatest respect, came into existence. The Mahatma was now out of jail and why could he not restrain the anarchists now. "It is my friends opposite (the Swarajists) who are responsible for it and not the Government. (Laughter). Having served as an executive officer the speaker, on behalf of the executive officers in India, declared that they also viewed with suspicion and diffidence the extraordinary laws. But they had a more sacred duty to perform in the fact of the very great danger and difficulty, namely, the duty of maintaining the King's peace and used laws provided by a constituted authority.

REVOLUTIONARY CRIME.

Mr. Jinnah expressed surprise at the speech delivered by Mr. Chatterjee, who had evidently forgotten whatever he knew owing to the close association with the executive. He was surprised that a man so wellversed in the knowledge of history should stand up in the house and proclaim that this act was indispensable and necessary to enforce law and order and cite English analogy.

Mr. Jinnah gave the history of the movement in Bengal which had been characterised as revolutionary and rediculed Mr. Chatterjee's contention that during the war there was no trouble because of the application of the Defence of India Act. Mr. Jinnah reminded Mr. Chatterjee that the Defence of India Act was put on the statute book with the support of almost all its members of the then Imperial Council. It would never have been possible to enact the measure without the popular support. That should have been an object lesson to Government. He asked them how was the function of the maintenance of law and order to be performed. Was it to be performed against the wishes of the people? If Government did not respond to the wishes of the people no amount of statutes would break the revolutionary crimes. He asked whether, since Queen Victoria assumed the reins of Government and until 1906 there was a single revolutionary organisation in India. What was then the explanation of the existence of revolutionary movements? It was because the executive denied to the people their legitimate rights. It was the Government which was the root cause of the trouble. The people became restive because the Government did not respond to their ideals of freedom. He, for himself, would not support Sir Chimanlal's suggestion but urge for the act to be entirely repealed. Mr. Jinnah concluded "Respond to the feeling of the people. Respond to their sentiment. Respond to their legitimate aspirations. English people shed their blood to establish their laws and if needed I will also shed my blood to establish that law in India. (Appalause).

Colonel Crowford regretted to find that not a single non-official leader in the Assembly had spoken a word in condemnation of the anarchy. They in Bengal know how horrible and impossible anarchy was and the majority of the people in Bengal desired that Government be thoroughly armed in dealing with the revolutionary crime. People no doubt wanted political progress but they did not desire to get it by anarchy There was a very real danger to the lives of law abiding citizens. As an Irish speaker referred to the impossibility of obtaining evidence in Ireland because proposed witnesses or their wives and children were shot dead, and that was the position which they must not let arise in India. As for the imprisonment of Pandit Motilal Nehru and others it was because they chose to join unlawful associations.

Dr. Gour in replying to the debate asked the Home Member whether any association in Bengal was to-day declared unlawful. He had that the Act was useless for that purpose.

Sir Alexander Muddiman winding up the debate said that the Pandit sitting opposite had admitted that not only there was a serious anarchical movement but that it might spread to other provinces. Government would have to consider that and would never forget their primary duty of maintaining law and order. He referred to the position in Bengal because Dr. Gour had suggested that the position in the country was normal and he referred to particular dacoities, because in these cases ammunition, which could not be bought in this country, was discovered. Government had been practically advised to let matters drift and then to proclaim martial law if matters became worse. Wel, he did not believe in that policy. He would rather extinguish fire immediately than after it spread and destroyed the whole structure.

Mr. Patel:—You want to extinguish the fire of patriotism.

Home Member:—I desire to see India patriotic. But I do not desire to see India anarchic.

Continuing the Home Member referred to Sir Chamanlal Setalvad's suggestion and said that Government would consider it.

Sir Chamanlal thereupon asked for a definite assurance that legislation would be brought at an early date amending the Act with a view to allow the associations declared unlawful to contest that order in the Courts. That assurance would determine the vote.

Sir Alexander Muddiman said he had not consulted the Government of India and could give no such assurance. Government would, however, consider the suggestion. He said he did not suggest that members had uttered threats. He was quite prepared to take them as a friendly warning. But then when such anarchical crime was facing them could Government divest themselves of its weapons.

Pandit Motilal was heard indistinctly to remark that it was no weapon at all.

The Home Member replied that he considered it a weapon. That might not be the Pandit's view. He realised that they could not effectively declare secret anarchical associations as unlawful. But Government could take action against associations which had not entirely gone over to the side of the enemy so to say but were about to.

Mr. Patel:—You mean Congress volunteers

Home Member:—If the creed of the Congress is changed to one of violence it would be so.

Continuing the Home Member read the definition of an unlawful association as given in the Act and asked whether anybody could say that it was not a fair definition. He concluded: "Our witnesses are intimidated and shot. Am I to stand by when our Chief Commissioner of Police is being hunted for his life? Am I to stand by and see terrorism in the land and men with revolvers crying hands off? No Sir. So long as I am a member of the Government of India I will not. (Applause.)

The House then divided and carried Dr. Gour's motion by seventy-one votes against thirty-one amidst non-official cheers.

Dr. Gour represented that the final reading of the Bill should be proceeded with.

The President adjourned it till 23rd September.

Sir Alexander Muddiman then rose and communicated with deepest regret the news he had just received of the death of his oldest friend Mr. Bhupendranath Basu. He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Basu's services with which Sir Sivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Linday, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Abul Kassim associated.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BENGAL SWARAJISTS.

QUESTIONS IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

A good deal of interest was taken in the Assembly on a series of questions and answers about the remark of the Secretary of State that Swarajists in the Bengal Council purchased votes.

Sardar Mutalik asked:—Will Government be pleased to state (a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of State stated in the House of Lords, as is reported in the papers, that the Swaraj Party organized the purchase on votes for the purpose of procuring a majority of votes to embarrast Government; (b) the extract from the speech which contains this statement; (c) whether the purchase of votes is meant to apply to the Party's system of work within the Councils and the Assembly, or at the time of the elections, and if within the Councils or the Assembly, will Government be pleased to state the grounds or reasons on which the statement was based, whether this Government sent any despatch to the Secretary of State, supplying any information on this point, and if so will Government be pleased to place on the table a copy of the extract from the despatch supplying this information?

Sir Alexander Muddiman, replying, said:—(a) and (b) The Secretary of State did make statements of this character in his speech in the House of Lords, on the 21st July. I will quote for the Hon. Member's information two extracts from the official report of the speech: (a) referring to the Bengal Legislative Council, he said: "In that Assembly the Swarajya Party not being able actually to lead or to procure a majority of votes for the purpose of embarrassing the Government organised the purchase for cash of the requisite balances, either of votes or abstentions to enable them to win the narrow divisions which they did. This fact is notorious." (2) Again, he said: "Such demonstrations as have been made in the Bengal Legislature in so far as they are procured by methods of corruption or intimidation, not only are not demonstrations of popular will, but are demonstrations of the fact that the legislators who are so influenced save no will at all of their own, except a will to profit and that any member, of such politicians may be disregarded with complete equanimity as representing no kind of power. The significance and importance of a vote in a Parliament rest only upon the will or spirit in which it is given. If it is given on account of bribery or on account of fear those who are responsible for, and who are entrusted with, the power to carry on the King's Government know very well that they have no real force whatever to contend with, but only something which can be bought or frightened." (c) and (d) The extracts which I have quoted indicate clearly that the Secretary of State is referring to what he understood to have been the method of working adopted by the Swarajist Party in the Bengal Legislative Council. The Government of India are unable to say definitely where the Secretary of State obtained the information on which he based his speech. They understood however that it has been freely stated in the public Press that there was organised corruption. It may be that the Secretary of State's announcement was based upon private information. In any case the Government of India have not themselves supplied any information. One Mahomedan supporter of Government complained to the officials of the Council that he had been offered Rs. 3,000 to abstain from the division on the grant for Ministers' salaries, and it has been stated on reliable authority that Rs. 4,00,000 were expended from the Swarajist Party funds during the session in bribing Government supporters in this way. That was the only reference to this matter which could have formed the basis of the Secretary of State's remarks. (Hear, hear.) They did, however, forward to him a letter from the Government of Bengal in which the following passage occurred. The Indian supporters of Government were also subjected to continuous pressure from the Swarajist Party. Funds were freely spent in this in the letter in question.

Then followed a volley of supplementary questions.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

The following are the texts of the supplementary questions and answers to the full text of the Home Member's reply re the allegation that Swarajist purchased votes in the Bengal Council:—

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed asked a question about corruption in elections which was not heard.

Then Mr. T. C. Goswami asked:—Will Government seek information on the subject of the purchase of votes in the Bengal Council from the office of the Party of which the Advocate-General is the head and His Excellency Lord Lytton, Chief Patron?

Sir Alexander Muddiman: That is not a question that I can answer here.

Mr. Chaman Lal: May I ask whether the Hon. Member in quoting that letter was aware of the fact that there is no Swaraj Party Fund at all, from which any bribe could be made?

Sir Alexander Muddiman: The question ought to be asked from another member of the House (referring to Pundit Motilal). (Laughter.)

Mr. Chaman Lal: May I ask whether he is aware of the fact that there is really no Swaraj Party Fund, and whether it was not his business to find out whether there was any such Fund?

Sir Alexander: I cannot agree with the Hon. Member on that point. I have no knowledge of the Party funds of any Party.

Pundit Motilal: May I ask if the Government of Bengal sent any materials upon which they based their conclusions which were expressed in the extract submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State?

Sir Alexander: No, Sir. The statement I have read to the House and nothing more.

Pundit Motilal: Were any steps taken by the Government of India, or the Government of Bengal to verify the facts?

Sir Alexander: Not by the Government of India, I presume the Government of Bengal verified it.

Mr. Amar Nath Dutt: Does Government know that a false criminal case was instituted by an agent of one member to overawe another member to vote for the Ministers' salary, and subsequently Rs. 15,000 was extorted to have the case withdrawn?

Sir Alexander: No, Sir. It will be a very unfortunate thing if it is so.

Mr. Chaman Lal: May I ask the Hon. Member whether he is prepared to convey to the Secretary of State the utter disgust felt by members of the Assembly at his remarks with reference to the Bengal Council?

Sir Alexander: Questions and answers will be forwarded to the Secretary of State undoubtedly.

Mr. K. Ahmed: What steps Government propose to take to remove the grievances of people in regard to payments for indoing candidates at elections, and do they propose to bring about any change in rules with this object?

Mr. President: The Hon. Member is quite well aware that parliamentary candidates have these questions in their own hands.

Mr. Jinnah: Are the Government of India prepared to take steps to remove the reflections which were cast on the Swaraj Party by the speech of the Secretary of State?

Sir Alexander: I can certainly give no undertaking on this point. What I have done is this: I am having the law examined to see what can be done in this matter.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Does Government know whether the exact amount paid to a Dacca candidate, a member of the Bengal Council, by the Swaraj Party, was Rs. 3,000 or more?

Mr. President: That question is certainly not in order here. Whether it is in order in the Bengal Legislative Council is a matter for the President of that Council to decide.

Pundit Motilal: Is the Government of India prepared to prosecute those persons against whom charges of bribery and corruption have been made, or to hold a public enquiry generally into this matter?

Sir Alexander: Does the Hon. Member refer to these particular allegations I have got here? It would not be a matter, I think, for the Government of India to initiate a prosecution in a matter for the Bengal Government to consider.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Will you instruct them to do so?

Sir Alexander: No, Sir.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: You do not regard the matter as of sufficient importance.

Sir Alexander: I regard it as of very great importance, and I am making enquiries. I am perfectly willing to forward to the Government of Bengal a copy of the questions and answers in this House and invite their attention to the points raised in them. It is not for the Government of India to instruct the Bengal Government to institute a prosecution.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: Is it true that the Government of Bengal offered to elect the third Minister out of those members who voted for the demand for the grant for Ministers' salaries?

Sir Alexander: I am unaware of it.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta: If that is so, is it corruption or what? (Laughter.)

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

On reassembling after lunch the House agreed on the motion of Mr. Tomkinson to pass the Bill amending Motor Vehicles Act as passed by the Council of State without any change.

MORALITY BILL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved consideration of report of Select Committee on Morality Bill. The Select Committee introduced some radical changes. They have omitted clauses enabling Magistrates to rescue minor girls from surroundings in which they would be liable to moral contamination and to make them over to suitable guardianship. The Committee strongly recommends instead a separate Bill to be brought forward at an early date on the lines of English Children Act of 1908. The Select Committee report also states that "On the point of substance we consider it desirable not to protect from the mischief of sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code persons who obtain or help others to obtain girls under the age of eighteen years with a view to their entering into a union which is not recognised as regular by the custom of the community or of both the communities as the case may be to which the parties to it belong. In arriving at this view we have rejected a suggestion that the only unions to be protected should be those between the members of the same community and another suggestion that a union should be protected as long as it is sanctioned by the custom of the community of the girl who is one of the parties thereto."

Mr. Gulam Bari moved an amendment to provide against evasion of law under the pretext of keeping girls as servants while real intention was criminal.

Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Sarfaraz Khan supported the amendment.

The Home Member opposed it, as it was going too far. The amendment was rejected by 27 votes against 60. Dr. Gour moved some amendments which were rejected. The Bill was eventually passed as amended by the Select Committee.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS BILL.

Sir Alexander Muddiman moved the adoption of Obscene Publications Bill as passed by the Council of State.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar moved its reference to a Select Committee and in his speech directed detailed criticisms of provisions of the Bill.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru supported the motion as he wanted to wipe off all obscene carvings in South India and because religion did not permit obscene pictures.

Mr. Reddiyar also supported Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar.

Sir Alexander Muddiman wanted to know whether the House wished to have Select Committees on all Bills. This Bill only gave effect to resolution of the Council of State and could have been amended if necessary without going to Select Committee. However as matter was not urgent he left it to the House.

The motion for a Select Committee was then adopted.

AMENDING IMPERIAL BANK ACT.

Sir Basil Blackett made a motion for the final passage of the Imperial Bank Act Amendment Bill. He said he did not consider the motion for inclusion of Co-operative banks was relevant and he did not treat it seriously. Now that it had been carried some formal amendments were necessary to put the Bill in legal form. These were moved by Sir Henry Moncriff Smith and carried. Sir Basil Blackett made it clear that inclusion of co-operative banks was inoffensive and would remain inoperative. But if it appeared on further consideration that its inclusion was not desirable he retained the liberty of excluding it in the Council of State. As for the object of the Bill he laid strong emphasis on the fact that this Bill should be regarded as very small contribution by legislation to solution of great problem whose satisfactory settlement would depend really upon habitual co-operation between leaders of banks and industries.

The Bill was then passed, and the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

A Jodhpur message of September 15th says:—

Through communication between Morta Road and Morta City will be restored to-morrow.

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSION 1924.

TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

SEQUEL TO MURDER CHARGE.

EMPEROR.

vs.

Pandu Bhiku Agri.

The accused was charged with murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code that on 27th June, 1924, he caused the death of one Bhagabai who was his wife by stabbing her with a knife.

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General with Mr. Gupte appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Kolasker appeared for the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused was married to the deceased Bhagubai about 8 or 9 years ago in their native villages in the Ratnagiri District. Thereafter they lived for a year as husband and wife and then Bhagubai lived with her parents. In February 1924, Bhagubai came to Bombay to earn her livelihood and lived with her cousin by name Ramji alias Luxmon at Mahadhev Wadi. In April 1924, she was employed in the Morarji Mills.

On 27th June, 1924, at about 8 a.m. the deceased Bhagubai and two other women by name Akubai and Anubai started together to go to the Morarji Mills. They were walking towards the Parel Government Gate Road. At that time the accused came from another direction and asked them to stop. He then at once started striking Bhagubai first with blows from his fists then with a clasp-knife. He gave her several wounds as a result of which she fell down and there appeared a pool of blood by her. One of the witnesses who saw this need went and informed the police. When the police came the accused was sitting at a distance. The police saw the deceased Bhagubai lying on the ground and asked her what had happened. She said that her husband had struck her with a knife and pointed out the accused. The police thereupon arrested the accused. The deceased was taken to the J. J. Hospital when she made her dying declaration before Mr. Mehta, a Presidency Magistrate. She died soonafter.

The accused thereafter pointed out to the police one Abdul Razak a pen-knife dealer from whom he had bought the knife the day before and also pointed out one Saleh Currim who had sharpened the said knife.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused as stated by him was that the deceased Bhagubai was his wife, the marriage having taken place some 9 years ago. For the first 4 or 5 years she used to stay with him at his parents native place. During that time she used to leave him sometimes and go and live with one Luxman at the next village. He asked her many times not to go and live with Luxman but she would not listen to him. About three years ago he came to Bombay and was employed in a mill. In March, 1924, he had received a letter from his parents informing him that his wife Bhagabai had gone to Bombay. Thereafter he made enquiries after her but could not find her. On the day of the incident he was going along the Parel Government Gate Road, when he unexpectedly saw his wife Bhagubai. He persuaded her to go with him but she declined. Then he caught her by the end of her saree whereat she began to spit on his face and to abuse him in most foul abuses. She then gave a most foul abuse in slang Marathi in the presence of a large crowd in a public road. This provoked him very much and in a sudden fit of passion and he struck her. Whatever he did was done unintentionally, unconsciously and involuntarily. He was a young man of only 30 years of age.

After the addresses of the learned counsel on both sides and the Judge's summing up the jury returned to consider their verdict.

On being questioned by the Clerk of the Crown, the jury returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by a majority of 6 to 5.

The Learned Judge accepted this verdict and sentenced the accused to be transported for life.

THE OPIUM SCOURGE.

(Continued from page 6.)

ants against the opium trade shall be heard. It is certainly to be hoped that India will turn this opportunity to good use. The appearance of national representatives at this conference will be of immense value to the cause which they have at heart.

From such knowledge as we possess, we who are urging this action desire to set down our considered opinion that the Geneva Conference furnishes an unprecedented opportunity for the real India to be heard in a matter that is of vital concern not alone to her people but to the world at large.

Julia Ellsworth Ford, Author and members of Council of White Cross Anti-Opium Society.

Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, Associate Editor "The New Republic."

Norman Thomas, Minister, Author and Editor.

B. W. Huebsch, Publisher.

Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Pastor of The Community Church, New York City.

William McKibben, Secretary White Cross Anti-Opium Society.

Oswald Garrison Villard, Editor and owner of "The Nation."

Rev. J. T. Sunderland, Unitarian Clergyman, author and lecturer.

Blanche Watson, Writer on Indian affairs and author of "Gandhi" "Voice of the New Revolution", etc.

Dr. Charles Fleischer, Lecturer and Journalist.

Percy MacKaye, Author and playright.

Anna Rochester, Co-Editor of "The World To-morrow."

Address Communications to
Julia Ellsworth Ford,
Rye, New York.

PUNJAB'S SECOND MINISTER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Rai Sahib Chaudhri Chhovy Ram has been appointed as the Minister in the Punjab in the post rendered vacant by the resignation of Rai Bahadur Chowdhri Lal Chand.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

DISCUSSION ON LEE REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The discussion on the Lee Report was concluded to-day in the Council of State after a fairly long sitting.

A HUMOROUS SPEECH.

Mr. Khaparde was the first to speak in the resumed dabate. He moved an amendment that, in modification of the recommendations on the subject of recruitment and control of the All-India Services, the following propositions be adopted:—

(a) That every All-India Service, whether operating in the reserved or in the transferred field, should, so far as future recruits are concerned, be appointed and controlled by the local Governments, (b) that recruitment for the All-India Services be so conducted as to produce at the earliest possible moment, a proportion of Indians to Europeans in each such service in the ratio of seventy-five to twenty-five per cent.

In commending this motion, Mr. Khaparde made a humorous speech for half an hour He admitted that the Lee Commission had worked very conscientiously but like Brahmans they too were fond of caste system and therefore they divided the Services into European, Domiciled and Indian Domiciled and just like the Brahmans they never cared to enquire as to how the increases they had recommended in the pay, passage, pensions etc. should be provided for. The Brahmans were notoriously extravagant but they husbanded their resources whereas the Lee Commission had never thought of this aspect because there were the Finance and Judicial Departments to mention only a few out of the many where Europeans were not heeded in the same number as suggested by the Commission. The Lee Commission had not only not explored the avenues of saving money but had maintained the caste distinction in a very unjustifiable form. for example he could not understand the distinction in the medical service—Europeans for Europeans and Indians for Indians. Medicine was science which recognised no distinction of caste or colour and there was an equal effect on the patient whether the medicine was given by a European or an Indian.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari moved an amendment to the effect that all recruitment in England for the various services be for the present stopped.

In commending this proposition, Sir Deva prasad reiterated some of the arguments he had advanced yesterday in the course of the debate.

Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy opposed both the amendments of Sir Devaprasad and Mr. Khaparde. He characterised the former's amendment as a thin end of the wedge intended to totally eliminate the British element Such a proposition, if carried, would have disastrous consequences for India containing one-fifth of the human race. The Lee Commission in its Indianisation proposals had gone far in advance of the preamble of the Government of India Act and India must consider herself fortunate in having obtained sixty per cent Indian cadre in important branches of the Services. The cadre arranged for the Indian Police and Forests Services were just and reasonable. In these circumstances, he did not support Mr. Khaparde's suggestion for seventy-five per cent Indian and twenty-five per cent European personnel.

Sardar Jogendra Singh and the Raja of Mymensingh supported Mr. Khaparde's amendment an opposed the proposition of Sir Devaprasad. On the other hand Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Raja Rampal Singh opposed both the amendments as the British element, they said, was absolutely essential in the present circumstances of the country.

Mr. G. A. Natesan in supporting the amendment of Sir Devaprasad said that they had no right to ask young men to come to India and subject them to an atmosphere which was considered full of distrust. He objected to bringing these young men from Britain and force them to adopt a style of living which some of them would like to part with. Mr. Natesan took Sir Maneckjee to task for being unduly pessimistic and asked the Council not to be influenced by those alarmist views.

Sir Zulficar Ali Khan strongly supported the amendment of Mr. Khaparde.

LEE COMMISSION REPORT CARRIED.

The Council of State carried without division the Government resolution on the Lee Commission Report. All the amendments were rejected.

LEE REPORT REJECTION.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA Sept. 15.

Commenting on the rejection of the Lee Commission's recommendations by the Legislative Assembly the "Statesman" says that the constitution and welfore of the public services are eminently matters in which a generous measure of occommodation should prevail.

The "Englishman" says while political highbrows have been sitting in Simla, debating on the advisability of discouraging the British from entering the Indian Services by prohibiting recruiting as well as by declining to adopt the recommendation of the Lee Commission for the improvement of pay and prospects we have the spectacle of communal riots in places so far apart as Kohat, Delhi and Lucknow. What would happen throughout India, the paper asks, were the British element in the Services to be wholly withdrawn.

"Forward" says the Nationalists held out the olive branch of peace to it, but the Government would not listen to the voice of reason which suggested compromise.

The "Amrit Bazar Patrika" says the elected representatives of the people in the Assembly have once more proved true to the confidence reposed in them by the people.

The "Servant" says according to the popular feeling in the country the Assembly has taken the only course consistent with its dignity and self-respect.

The "Bengali" says this vote fully represents the general public opinion all over India among the educated class the only class who understands, and knows anything about the implications of the Lee Report.

DESECRATION OF TEMPLES AND MOSSQUES.

ARE THERE ORGANISATION BEHIND IT?

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Sept. 16.

The following is the statement which Mr. Gandhi has written for the next issue of "Young India":

"Some Mussalman friends of Delhi have been to me and expressed their surprise at my saying in 'Young India' of August 21st that there was a Mussalman organisation at the back of the desecration of Hindu temples and that these desecrations were unprovoked. The friends tell me that my statement about an organisation has been interpreted to mean an organisation on behalf of the Mussalmans as a community and that about provocation to mean provocation of any kind whatsoever. I told my visitors that by an organisation I did not mean an organisation formed or instigated by the Mussalman community but an organisation of some individuals. I had no data to say how many.

These friends told me, as Hakim Saheb and Maulana Mohamed Ali, had there been any they should knew it. I told them that whilst their repudiation shook my confidence in my statement I was not prepared to dismiss from my mind the idea of an organisation of the kind mentioned by me. So many informants, including Mussalmans, had told me about it before the recent desecrations. When they happened I could not but come to the conclusion that they were not the change work of frenzy but that they took that particular shape by reason of organised instigation. I should be glad to find that I was totally mistaken and as soon as I was convinced of the error of judgment I should readily make the needed correction. It has been suggested that the organising might well be from a Government agency. I said I was not prepared to deny the Government's share in these disturbances. I should certainly not be surprised to discover that the directing mind was Government agency.

AN UNPROVOKED ACT.

As for provocation: the "Young India" writing, I told my visitors, quite clearly showed that I had referred to provocation. The desecration in Multan was an unprovoked act. I have been trying to find proof for the allegations about Hindu desecration in the places referred to in my article on Hindu-Moslem tension. But I have failed to receive any proof in support of them.

My visitors produced before me a Hyderabad Journal which is said to hold that there was such Hindu provocation. If it could be proved, whilst I would still hold under every conceivable circumstance desecration of temples and equally of mosques to be unjustified from my point of view. I admitted that my communication would lose much of its force. I should be deeply hurt and ashamed if the alleged Hindu desecration in Gulberga was found to be true.

My visitors next asked me whether there was not a counter-organisation on the part of the Hindus. I told them I knew of no Hindu organisation instigating the desecration of mosques. But I did see that there was an organisation of some Hindus, not an inconsiderable number, who were bent upon provoking by writing in an insulting way about Islam and grossly exaggerating the Mussalman misdeeds. This was unpardonable. In this respect, however, both the parties were equally to blame. The business of every well-wisher of the country was to condemn these parties who promoted mischief and to leave no stone unturned to stop it. I told my visitors that, if I was permitted and assisted whole-heartedly by both the sections, I was prepared singly, if necessary and assisted if possible by colleagues, to conduct an inquiry and find out who started the mischief, how it spread and how it could be remedied."

CONFERENCE OF PARTIES.

INVITATION MEETING IN SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

An invitation meeting of the leading members of the various parties of the Indian legislature was held at 5-30 p.m. today in the room of Mr. Rangachariar, the Deputy President of the Assembly. Dr. Annie Besant was also present. The question of a preliminary conference was fully discussed. There was a strong feeling in favour of the Conference, but as after two hours' discussion some of the questions of detail remained undecided and as the presence of other important leaders at present not in Simla was desired before a final decision was come to, the conference adjourned to meet again in Bombay on 30th September.

"RANGOON TIMES" ON ASSEMBLY'S VERDICT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 16.

So far only the "Rangoon Times" has commented on the Lee Report debate in the Assembly. It says, "The accepted amendment advocating the entire suspension of European recruitment flies in the face of India's absolutely minimum requirements in the European administrators. Those who carried it must know it would be unacceptable to Government and, if brought into effect, utterly disastrous to India. Besides this, the Assembly has flung back the privileges recommended for the Indian branches of the Services. From all angles then, the decision is destructive. Government is left with another problem to solve and Indian democracy has incurred another handicap of disfavour."

THE KHALSA COLLEGE,

TROUBLE BY NO MEANS OVER.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 15.

It was in a state of panic that the Khalsa College had to be closed for the summer vacation three months ago. It opens to-day and the panic is by no means over. Perplexed and vexed the Managing Committee has been sitting for the last three days and has not been able to arrive at any solution of the trouble. Equally uneasy has been the opposition party which goes by the name of the Khalsa College Sudhar Committee. It convened a big conference in which the policy of the Managing Committee was strongly criticised. The Conference did not arrive at any definite decision. It is expected in certain quarters that the students and their sympathisers will not resort to the old tactics of obstruction and Satyagraha by which they had prevented other students from attending the lectures and the professors from taking their classes. In response to the popular demand the Managing Committee has made certain changes in the constitution which was regarded as more or less Conservative and was at the bottom of the whole trouble. A deputation of the Sudhar Committee and another of the Graduates' Association waited upon the Managing Committee last night. Both of them pressed that those students who were rusticated and expelled from the College should be readmitted and the professors who had resigned should be taken back on the College staff. The Managing Committee expressed its desire to do so provided the students apologised and the professors expressed regret and gave an undertaking to loyally obey the Management. The deputations also pressed for the withdrawal of the Sikh professors whose presence in the College is objected to by the students as well as by the professors. To this the Managing Committee did not agree. It appears that the Managing Committee has applied to Government to protect its rights against any aggression which is apprehended to-day at the time of admission to the Degree Classes.

COLLEGE OPENS.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 15.

The Khalsa College opened this morning. There were apprehensions of a breach of peace for which the Managing Committee had requisitioned a police force. The District and the City Magistrates visited the spot. The students were at first hesitating to enter the college premises.

The members of the Managing Committee and their sympathisers who had mustered strong persuaded them and succeeded in preventing a strike. The Hon. Sardar Sundersingh Majithia, the President of the Managing Committee, expressed that they were prepared to take back those students who had been expelled and rusticated if they apologised and also engage the old professors if any vacancies occurred provided they expressed regret. The oppositionists do not intend to resort to obstruction and thus the situation may well be regarded as easier.

MR. C. R. DAS' VISIT TO ENGLAND,

COL. WEDGWOOD EXPLAINS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The "Statesman" has published an interesting letter from Colonel Wedgwood in connection with Mr. C. R. Das's visit to England. The Colonel says:—

"My attention has been drawn to a letter in the "Statesman" written on July 26 by Mr. J. A. Hydo. This letter seems to impugn my good faith in denying that I had invited Mr. C. R. Das to come to England. An extract from my letter has been printed. Permit me to give the letter in full. The invitation to invite, no doubt well-meant, came from Mr. Chowdhury and Mr. Das would have written me himself had he desired my help. I have the privilege of being acquainted with both the gentlemen" Signed Josiah C. Wedgwood.

The letter referred to, addressed to Mr. R. K. Chowdhury, M.L.C, Kamalaya, Chandernagore, Bengal, and dated July 8 is as follows:—

Dear Mr. Chowdhury—Many thanks for your letter of 12th June. I sent it on to Lord Olivier and he tells me that he had already seen a copy of it and no doubt you will have had a reply. Speaking for myself I do not think that much advantage would result from a visit from Mr. Das to England at present though I should personally value a talk with him. Give him my best regards and ask him to write me whenever he has a spare half hour. Signed—J. C. Wedgwood."

PT. RAMDAS GOUR'S PROSCRIBED BOOKS.

APPLICATION FOR SETTING ASIDE GOVT'S ORDER.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

In connection with the prescribing by the U. P. Government of Pt. Ramdas Gour's Hindi Readers which was the subject of the questions in the recent Council meetings Mr. Ravendra Nath Basu to-day at the Allahabad High Court put in an application under Section 99 B of the Criminal Procedure Code praying to set aside the order of the Governor-in-Council proscribing and forfeiting the books. The main ground taken by the learned vakil was that the Governor-in-Council did not state the grounds of opinion as required by the law and said that the readers do not contain any seditious matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. The appeal was admitted and will be laid before a bench of three Judges for disposal after the vacation.

STONED TO DEATH

A KABUL JUDGMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I take liberty to forward herewith for favour of publication in the first issue of your esteemed paper a copy of free translation of the judgment given by the Afghan Government in the case of Mullah Niamatullah, Ahmady, who was stoned to death at Kabul on the 31st August, 1924, and hope that you will very kindly find room for the purpose and oblige.

The judgment in question appeared in the "Haqiqat" of Kabul dated 6th Safar, 1343 Hijri and was received here on 8th September, 1924.—Yours etc.,

A. H. RAHMAN AHMADY,
for Secretary, Anjuman-i-Ahmadia,
Peshawar.

Peshawar, Sept. 10.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF JUSTICE AND OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.

Date:—2nd Asad, 1303, Shamsi, or 9th Muharram, 1343.

In the Preliminary Court of Justice.

(religious.)

Challan by Commandant, Kotwali, Kabul.

Name and parentage etc:—Hiamatullah son of Amanullah son of Meerza, resident of Khoja Rakha, Punjsher, one of the followers of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of quadian, as declared by him.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Mullah professed to follow the Hanfi Religion, he admitted that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, aforesaid, is the promised Messiah and Mahdi and a "Zilli Nabi" (i.e. one who attained to prophethood through his complete obedience to the Master Prophet Muhammad), that Hazrat 'Isa' (the Christ), the Spirit of God, (peace and blessings be upon our Prophet and on him), is not alive with the earthly body, and that his descent from heaven, (i.e. second advent,) with his physical body is not true.

Further, along with these beliefs, aforesaid, he believes that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Quadian and the books compiled by him are also true, and that he himself, too, holds that all the beliefs, aforesaid, written in his books, are correct, that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, aforesaid, though not a prophet with a new dispensation, is still a "Zilli Nabi" i.e. one wholly obsorbed in the Holy Prophet, that revelation came to him without the medium of Gabriel and that he holds inspiration to be a means of knowledge.

In the circumstances, it is proved by the admissions of Mullah Niamatullah, aforesaid, that he is a follower of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Kadian.

Although the infidelity ('Kufr') irreligion ('Ilhad'), and innovation ('Bidat') of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, aforesaid, are well-known, and his bioks which have been compiled in Arabic, Persian, and Urdu (languages) are full of words which are apparently 'Kufr', yet with a view to the words, uttered by him, and put down by him in writing, Mullah Niamatullah, aforesaid, is declared, according to the principles of the religion of Imam Aboo Haneefa Hiamani (may mercy of God be on him) and the beliefs of Ahl-i-Sunat-val-Jumait, to be an infidal for his words and his holding openly the belief in the correctness of the aforesaid books, and a heretic and an innovater for ever on account of his expostulations, that he himself admitted.

The penalty for the aforesaid, in accordance with the principles of the religion of Aboo Haneefa (may mercy of God be on him), is death. Similarly, before this in the time of His Majesty Ameer, the Martyr, same verdiat was passed by the Ulema of the time on one, Abdul Latif in name, a follower of the aforesaid Qadiani, and was carried out. Even his repentence cannot be a means of averting his death.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CENTRAL COURT OF THE KINGDOM OF KABUL.

As this judgment was sent up, in the usual manner through the Police Department of the Religious Law Court, therefore the aforesaid Niamatullah also attended. He admitted as stated above and, in addition to that, he held that the Ulema of Ahl-i-Sunnat-val-Jumait who say that descent of 'Isa' the spirit of God, will take place in his physical body are mistaken therein. He also thinks that any of the commentators in Islam who believed in the ascent of 'Isa' the spirit of God, (peace be upon our prophet and on him) and have stated accordingly, are wrong. Therefore, we the servants of the Faith considering the issue of this order to be right have attested to its correctness. Dated Monday, the 26th Muharram, 1343, or 17th Asad 1303 Hijri, Shamsi.

The above judgment has been seen and examined by the Supreme Appellate Court. The judgment with regard to the principles of Islamic Law is as drawn up above. The aforesaid Niamatullah be stoned and put to death in the presence of a huge crowd.

BREACHES ON B. B. & C. I RAILWAY

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

The General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway in a communique to the press states:—

The public are advised that owing to the breaches on the B B. and C. I. Railway broad gauge main line between Bayana and Bharatpur, the Punjab mails and Delhi expresses will continue to be diverted via Bayana Agra and Muttra till further notice. The extra time taken owing to the longer route, is about one and a half hours. It is expected that the main line will be restored in about a fortnight.

The District Traffic Superintendent, O. and R. Railway, wires from Fyzabad under date 16th:—

Through communication between Durhwal and Bahramghat on the O. and R. Railway was restored on the 15th instant.

"BIKANER'S INDISCRETION."

A REPLY TO MR. ABHYANKAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was with great surprise that I read the article under the above heading from the pen of Mr. Abhyankar in your issue of the 15th September. I hold no brief for the Maharaja of Bikaner, but as he is away in Europe and usually dislikes participation in controversies in the public Press regarding his personal views and utterances I may be permitted to throw light on the many mistatements of fact that are to be found in the article referred to above.

For fear of being misunderstood I would like to state here that I have differed very strongly with His Highness on many matters and I can recall at least three occasions on which I felt grave disappointment at the non-progressive character of the views expressed by him. But in spite of all His my admiration for his patriotism to his country remains unabated as I have seen him fight for the cause of Indian progress in a manner which would have done credit to some of our best and wisest publicists. But in politics memories are short and contributors to the public Press lose their charm if some of their adjectives have to be pruned and toned down by a careful study of the past career of the man they seek to criticise.

It would be difficult within the space permissible to refer here to each and every one of the highly controversial points raised in Mr. Abhyanker's article, and I would, therefore, confine my remarks to what seem to me to be the more important of them. In the first place Mr. Abhayanker considers it 'incongruous in the extreme' that an Indian Prince—being a representative of 'the worst type of personal and autocratic rule'—should at all sit in the League of Nations side by side with the representatives of the self-governing countries. This is a remark which, I think, no self-respecting Indian should make. Apart from the fact that it is grossly untrue of several individual Princes and States it comes with a bad grace from an Indian in these days of Swaraj and responsible Government. I do not wish to say more and comparisons are odious. Mr. Abhyanker's second charge is of personal nature. He disputes the right of the Maharajah of Bikaner to represent the Princes. He says that the representative of the Indian Princes is not 'elected by the free and unfettered votes of the members of his exalted order.' Now, perhaps, Mr. Abhyanker is not aware of the fact that the Princes at their informal meetings in connection with the Chamber of Princes always consider this question and elect a panel of 4 or 5 Princes who they think should represent their Order at Imperial and international gatherings. These names are subsequently made known to the authorities and though not constitutionally bound to do so the Government of India have, as a matter of fact, selected Princes whose names are to be found in the panel. And it will be, perhaps, a greater surprise to Mr. Abhyanker to learn that the Maharaja of Bikaner has generally got the highest number of votes of any included in the panel. So far as I am aware, such a procedure is not adopted even in British India and, therefore, in a sense the Maharaja of Bikaner represents the Princes to a greater degree than the representative of British India represents the people of India.

The remark that the Maharaja of Bikaner echoes the sentiments of the politicals in season and out of season will certainly cause more amusement than surprise both to His Highness and the politicals. It is very far from the truth and I have known him express, where he considered necessary, views so utterly different from the views of the politicals that some of his officers would not have ventured to suggest to him. The restricted opportunities of military service by Indian Princes are very keenly felt by several Princes. His Highness himself was on active service during the Great War. What he did for the Princes in this connection I may not tell here. But the re-organisation scheme of the Indian State Forces has to a certain extent improved the old order of things and if a policy of greater trust in the Princes and States is not being followed the inference that it is due to lack of advocacy on the part of Bikaner is most illogical and unjust.

But all this is more or less beside the theme of the article. The Maharaja is held to blame because he said at a meeting of the League that the garrison in India could not be reduced in view of the complexity of the situation on the North-West Frontier. Knowing as I do how very cautious he is in all his public statements I would suggest that Mr. Abhyankar might ask His Highness for a fuller version of what he said, for sometimes sentences taken out of their context in a short cabled summary alter the whole meaning and purpose of one's speech. But here again why should any motive be attributed to the Maharaja. In an article published in the "Times of India" of 24th July, Sir Sivaswamy Iyer who has given much thought to the problem and whose views are consequently entitled to great weight said as follows:—

"The strength of the combatant forces, British and Indian, amounts to 197,830. In view of the size and population of the country and the long frontier to be defended, and in view of the fact that a hostile combination of Afghanistan and the border tribes might be able to muster a force of about 200,000 troops, the strength of our army may prima facie be taken to be not excessive." It is said that His Highness should have referred to the policy of distrust followed by His Majesty's Government in the matter of Indianisation of the Army. Even if such a thing were officially correct the President of the League would have ruled such a reference out of order as domestic matters cannot be ventilated under the constitution of the League. Why then blame the Maharaja? In the end I must apologise for the inordinate length of this letter.—Yours, etc.,

W.

Bombay, September 15.

Economic & Financial Review.

EXCISE DUTIES.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The millowners of Bombay organised a demonstration on Thursday last against the Excise duties on a large scale, showing that the Mill-Owners' Association has come to perceive the necessity of moving outside its usual groove and "stooping to conquer" the democracy. A local Anglo-Indian paper with a peculiar malice wanted to drive a wedge between the millowners and the Swarajists but the lucubrations of that paper have been silenced after the vigorous shakedown it got from the revered leader of the Swaraj Party. Mr. Jayakar, the leader of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party, was quite appositely invited by the Millowners' Association to address the meeting against the Excise duties and he referred to the legend of the 'succulent lizard and the serpents' invented by the imagination of the Anglo-Indian paper referred to above. What is more important is that the millowners like any other community or class are at perfect liberty to get the co-operation of any political party without identifying themselves with that party or any other, specially when the question at issue is of such a national importance as the excise duties. It was all very well for the mill-owners as a body to keep aloof from the whirling eddies of politics as long as they had to do with executive officials as the arbiters of their fate. That time is now gone and the executive officials are now superceded by the Legislative Assembly which must be approached for purposes of any commercial or industrial legislation. The purpose will not be served by merely writing to the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly. The agitation must be carried on by mixing with the members of the Assembly of all shades of opinion and putting one's point of view before them. In short what is now required is a new orientation of the policy of our businessmen and industrialists. They must take their natural place in the political life. The commercial world has to fight, be it remembered, not only against an alien and unsympathetic bureaucracy but also against the organisation of the Anglo-Indian commercial community which with its vested interests in the land will not like to give up without a struggle all its precious rights and privileges which it was enjoying as a monopoly. This community is doing its best to post up its representatives in the Imperial Capital with all information and through the Associated Chamber of Commerce to keep up agitation on all questions in which it is vitally interested. The Indian Commercial community, including millowners, has given several honoured names to the public life of the country and there is no reason why it should not give more workers for the public cause. It should not be forgotten that the interests of millowners are not distinct from those of the general public. It is just because Indian politicians have recognised this and have always desisted from introducing class warfare in the present day Indian politics that they are referred to by the Communist party sneeringly as the bourgeois leaders of a middle class movement. Mahatma Gandhi with all his opposition to machinery and capitalism has always lent a solid support to millowners in their troubles and definitely said that as against foreign piecegoods Indian millmade products should be given preference.

MAHATMA ON EXCISE DUTY.

He wrote in "Young India" criticising strongly the Excise duties and exposing the hypocrisy of treating them as a protection to the handloom industry. Thus he wrote: "This duty is a continuing reminder to us of the Subordination of India's interests to England's. Some friends who only know my strong, indeed passionate, preference for handspun to the exclusion of millspun cannot understand my advocacy of preference for Indian millspun. A little reflection must however show the consistency between the two policies. . . . I would therefore protect the Indian mills against foreign competition even for the time being it may result in mulcting the poor people." On the other hand a leading millowner like Captain Sassoon admitted at the meeting that there was no rivalry between the handloom industry and the mill industry and that the former was rather taking away the surplus yarn from the latter. Those who talk of rivalry and competition have obviously other interests to serve.

PATH OF SIN AND INJUSTICE.

To those who believe that Imperialism is one gigantic Sin it will not be surprising that the British people were contaminated by its and in their relations to this country manifested a lapse from moral standards which would never be allowed in their own country in their relation towards each other or even in the relations of Great Britain towards other white countries. When foreign piecegoods were first charged with import duty vested interests of Lancashire flared out against such an impost forgetting all their ancestors had done to cripple the handloom industry of India. This tussle went on for a long time, import duties being sometimes levied and sometimes removed, till a compromise, an unholy compromise, was ultimately effected by levying a countervailing duty of 3½ p. c. on the cotton piecegoods manufactured in Indian mills. It was a duty on production and had no precedence in any part of the British Empire or for the matter of that in any country unless the Excise Duty levied on tobacco in France can be said to be an analogous instance. This excise on tobacco is however a luxury tax quite distinct from the cotton excise duty which is a tax on one of the great necessities of life of the poor. It is one of the great boasts of the British bureaucracy in this country that it is the only guardian of the interests of the poor. This was endorsed only recently by the new die-hard representative of the European Association in Calcutta, Colonel Crawford who seems to be moving still in the atmosphere of the late nineties of the last century. It may be said and is sometimes contended that the Government of India have no sympathy with Excise Duties and that they have to acquiesce in their continuance under pressure from the Secretary of State who again is pressed by Lancashire. All this would be incomprehensible in any other land save this land of topsyturvydom. There is a very easy way of showing this genuine regard for Indian feelings and Indian interests, if it exists in reality and not merely in professions, by the whole of the Government of India including the Viceroy sending in their resignations if their view is not accepted. Till that is done some of us will refuse to give credit to the Government of India for their so-called sympathy. We have so much experience of this sympathy that the Government of India by a special resolution may stop any further use of this word in official speeches or writings just as they prevented the use of the word "natives."

COMPETITION WITH CHINA AND JAPAN.

Captain Sassoon pointed out how the consumption of piecegoods per head of the Indian population was fifteen yards. I have given my calculation several times in this Review, that the consumption was nineteen yards in pre-war days and had gone down to twelve. Out of this Captain Sassoon estimates that five yards are supplied by Indian mills, four by handlooms and six by foreign manufacturers. So our problem is to eliminate these six yards altogether and replace them by Indian mill made piecegoods and khaddar. In this fight the mill industry is greatly handicapped by the excise duty. It is a sorry travesty of so-called sympathy of the Indian Government with indigenous industries that the cotton mill industry is handicapped not only against Lancashire but even against foreign countries like China and Japan. Not only this but the existence of this duty has actually made some local mills to close, which would not have closed but for it. Such a statement might appear to be an exaggeration but it is made by responsible mill-owners like Mr. Petit and Captain Sassoon. The Government will soon be confronted by a real test and it remains to be seen how they and the Labour Cabinet acquit themselves.

ANGLO-INDIAN COMMERCE ON WAR PATH.

I have been repeatedly emphasising in this review that the real enemy of the progress of India is not the bureaucracy but Anglo-Indian commerce. Unfortunately Anglo-Indian commerce plays its part so dexterously that its real aims and objects remain generally bidden and concealed from the majority of our public men and people. The bureaucracy being in the lime-light comes in mostly for all the blows which should have been reserved rather for Anglo-Indian commerce. Sometimes, however, in times of heat and passion the feeble and flimsy covering is thrown off and Anglo-Indian commerce stands revealed in its true and unvarnished light. Thus the occasion of the debate in the Assembly on the Lee Commission's report brought forth declarations from Mr. Willson and Col. Crawford showing the real views and sentiments of Anglo-Indian commerce and the Anglo-Indian community. Mr. Willson made the preposterous declaration that there was nowhere a system of western government and for that reason Europeans were necessary to stiffen the Government, implying that it was the blessed privilege of Europeans to lord it over this country for years and years to come and forgetting that from the most moderaet to the most extreme politician this claim has been exploded long since. Mr. Willson is talking of development of industries and trade and maintaining contracts when the Indian people are concerned with the vital and gripping question of their very existence as a nation. What boots it, as a great Prophet once said, for an individual to gain the whole world if he loses his soul? What boots it, it may be asked, for India to gain all her trade and industries and all the big lights of the Associated Chamber of Commerce if she loses her soul? Mr. Willson claimed on behalf of the commercial world that they had a right to demand a stable Government. The question is which commercial world. Why do not these representatives of the European community make it clear that it is the narrow and limited world of Anglo-Indian trade and industries? What right has this small and narrow world of Anglo-Indian commerce to foist its own views upon the teeming millions of this country? And what right have they to demand a stable Government unless and until the aspirations and earnings of the Indian people are satisfied? This impertinence would not be tolerated for a moment in free countries and Mr. Willson and his colleagues may well try the experiment by going to Mexico or any other self-governing country and putting forward such demands for a stable Government. The "Times of India's" special correspondent refers to Mr. Willson as representing the Associated Chambers of Commerce. "some of the heaviest taxpayers in the country and those with immense stake in the stability and efficiency of the Government." These Anglo-Indian industrialists and businessmen have not invested their funds in this country for philanthrpy. They did it as businessmen and cannot expect that because of their selfish moneyed interests the cause of a great country should suffer. In a self-Governing India English industrialists and businessmen will be welcome but will not be allowed any extra or special privileges. It is the pernicious creed of the present-day commercial imperialism that this handful of British merchants consider it their claim and privilege to stamp on the Indian people a permanent badge of slavery. It was, therefore, highly to be welcomed that Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, representative of Indian commerce, threw in the whole weight of his influence and his opinions on the side of the amendment moved by Pandit Motilal. He scathingly exposed the whole procedure followed by the Royal Commission and remarked that the taxpayers' interests must be considered along with those of the Services. This pitting of Indian commercial opinion against the opinion of the Anglo-Indian commercial world has to be carefully noted as an object-lesson for the present and for the future. It must be observed that the Anglo-Indian commercial community has resolved to come out in the open and take part in the public life of the country, with the sole aim and object of retarding the political progress as much as possible. It is highly essential that Indian commerce should also organise itself not only at one place or in one Province but in the whole country and throw the whole weight of its powerful influence against the preposterous claims of the Anglo-Indian trading community. If any one has vested interests it is the Indian commerce and it is the voice of the Indian commerce should count. Anglo-Indian commerce may carry on its business in this land but if it wants to do so it must understand that it cannot do so as a master in a country of slaves.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The following were closing quotations:—

Government Securities 3 1/2 per cent. Government paper Rs. 65. 5 per cent bonds 1933 97/4 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/6; 6 per cent bnods 1927 100/12 s.l., Do 1930 102/6 s.l.; Do 1931 102/12 s.l.; Do 1932 103/8 s.l.; 6 per cent U.P. Bonds 1926-41 101/14; 6 1/4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1923-33 100/10 s.l.

Banks:—Calcutta Industrial Bank (in Liquidation) 15; Imperial Bank fully paid 1404.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway Deb. 70/8xd. Sind Light Railway 155 s.l.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpur Cotton 27/10; Dunbar 180.

Jutes: Alexandra pref. 102; Auckland 254 s.l., Bally 231; Belvedere pref. 111; Birla 9/2; Cheviot 273; Clive 42/4 s.l., Craig 6/2; Fort William 392; Howrah 46; Hukumchand pref 76 s.l.; Kelvin 715 s.l., Kinnison 940 s.l., Naihati 407/8; Nuddea 49; Orient 215 s.l., Presidency 7/9; Odd lot; Reliance 61/4; Waverly pref. 119.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/12 s.l.; Bengal 605; Bhulanbararee 25; Burrakur ordy 34/6 o.d., Durrafur pref. 102 o.d., Chatabar 2/14; Damagurria 18/4; Hanjan 2/14; Katras Jherriah 105 o.d., Kosoonda and Nyadee 19/4; Nazira 15/4; New Beerbhoom 36/4; New Tetturya 8/2; Samla Ramnagar 6/4; Sondra 19/4 o.d., Talchar 6/10; West Tutturya 3/8.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 5/4; Lever Brothers pref. 10/4; Indian Iron and Steel 28 s.l.; British India Corporation ordy. 4/8; Burma Corporation 8/12; Burma Finance and Mining 2/4; G. A. Achard 26/4, Howrah Oil 9/14; Titaghur paper 2/4 s.l.; Bengal Timber Trading ordy. 96; Samastipur Sugar 10/4.

Tea Companies:—Dauacherra 11/2; Dhunjeri 6/12 s.l.; Dooarchur 14/6; East India 10/8; Hattikhira 29/8; Hasimara 6; Kalacherra 101; Naga Hill 16/4; Namburandi ord. 12/4 Roopacherra 24/12; Rutema 16/8; Rydak 633/8; Testa Valley 40; Tukvar 31/8.

RUBBER.

London, Sept. 15.

Para Fine Hard Cure Oct/Nov 14 1/4

Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. 14½. Market was quieter after firm.

BARLEY

London, Sept. 15.

Karachi Barley Sept./Oct. sellers 44/6

RAPESEEDS

London, Sept. 15

Ferozepore Real Bold Sept./Oct sellers £22 5/8

Toria Sept/Oct sellers £23

Brown Cawnpore Sept./Oct sellers £21 3/4

Tone:—Firm and harder to buy.

INCOME-TAX IN AUSTRALIA.

The establishment of the Commonwealth necessitated the sacrifice by the states of their customs revenue. To compensate for this, the Commonwealth agreed to pay to the states a proportion of the Federal revenue so raised. This was later changed to a per capita basis. Last year the Commonwealth sought to end the dual system of income taxation by Federal and State Governments and to untangle their financial affairs by abolishing the per capita payments and surrendering to the states for taxation all individual income under £2,000. The states objected and the only outcome was the joint assessment and collection of income taxes, the states doing the work.

Now the Commonwealth again essays the abolition of the dual taxes by abolishing the per capita payments and surrendering all individual incomes to the states, retaining only the company and corporation taxes. The Commonwealth income tax grew out of the war. The desire is to return to the pre-war system.

Maulana Hazi Abdullah of Nasik who was sentenced for three years' under Sec. 153A and 124A I. P. C. for delivering several speeches at Chaibassa, was released from the Hazaribagh Central Jail on the 6th and reached Chaibassa on the 10th instant. A largely attended mass meeting was held under the presidency of Babu Ram Lagan Ram to give him hearty welcome. The Maulana spoke for an hour and a half on his jail experiences and advised the people to spin on the Charkha and follow Mahatmaji's programme.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16.

Ormara, Cook, Calcutta.
Kandahar, Johnson, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16.

Sicilia, Davis, Shanghai.

Sept. 17.

Barala, Miller, Busreh.
Hymethus, Keynes, Busreh.
Bahadur, Blance, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Sept. 16.

Steamer Jalavira for Rangoon.
Steamer Ormara for Rangoon.

S S Ormara:—The B I S ... Co's steamer Ormara, 2978 tons, Captain H J Cook, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Kandahar:—The K N Co's steamer Kandahar, 3045 tons, Captain Johnson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Co's China mail steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain H G Davis, sailed yesterday from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A C Miller, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hymethus:—The B I S N Co's steamer Hymethus, 2985 tons, Captain W J Keynes, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain T Blance, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, September 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Falkenfels 5259 Karachi L Edwards & Co.
2 Delta, 4780, Aden, 20/9, M M and Co.
3 Olympi 3272 Liverpool 22/9 Graham's Co.
5 Khandalla 3289, Durban 17/9 M M & Co.
10 Hymettus, 2,985 Karachi 13/9, M M & Co.
12 Colaba 3899 Calcutta 18/9 M M & Co.
13 Arcturus 5744 Calcutta 17/9 Volkart Bros.
14 Bahadur 2936 Calcutta, 18/9 T M & Co.
16 Dongola 4742 Aden 20/9 P & O S N Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Riverway, 2,376, Antwerp, 16/9, Graham & Co.
2 Clan Murdoch 3683 Malabar 26/9 J Finlay and Co.
3 Barala, 1,899, P Gulf, 17/9, M M and Co.
4 Varela, 1,932, Basrah, 19/9, M M and Co.
6 Gurna 3228, Rangoon, NF. M M & Co.
7 Nagato Maru, 4,325, Kobe, 17/9, N Y Kaisha.
9 Dara 3083, Mauritius 1319 T Morrison and Co.
10-11 Celebus Maru 4262 Kobe 24/9 O S Kaisha.
12-13 Jalavira 2853 Rangoon 22/9 Scindia S N Co.
14 Bankura 1905 Basrah 24/9 M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 16.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—315 cwts Jubulpore hemp, D M Doongajee; 82 cwts wet salted goat skin, H N Haji Eisa.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—20 cwts Indian asbestos cutting, F Ruttonshaw and Co; 50 bales Indian raw cotton, H E Bede and Sons; 6 cases cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

S S Falkenfels for Rotterdam:—150 bales sewri cotton, K Perosha; 1 case Indian cotton, Shamji Hemraj and Co; 602 bags linseed Indian, Ralli Bros.

S S Riverway for Antwerp:—50 bales Jubulpore hemp, D M Doongajee.

S S Umvalosi for Havre:—110 bales Indian cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand and Co. Ltd.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—1000 cwts groundnut oil cake, N V Valimahomed; 8470 lbs, Indian raw wool, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 1 bale Indian woollen carpets, Hormuzd and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—6000 cwts poppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Olympia for New York:—2 bales cotton embroidery, 3 bales cotton coloured carpets, American Express Co.

S S Olympia for Philadelphia:—4 bales cotton and woollen cold carpets, American Express Co; 75 cwts wet salted goat skin, Briskey Company.

S S Alcher Maru for Kobe:—800 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 700 bales Indian raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co Ltd.

S S Alcher Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales Indian raw cotton, Japan Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 16.

S S Mulbera from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—6 cases mineral lubricating oil, 1 case candles, 153 drums mineral colza oil, 100 cases Horlick's malted milk, 28 cases steel sheets, 40 cases grape water, 270 cases gin, 80 cases cider, 58 cases oil varnish, 50 cases port wine, 95 cases wine, 15 cases brandy, 30 cases spirits, 31 cases Scott's emulsion, 226 cases medicines, 30 cases ginger ale, 45 cases champaigne, 138 cases boot polish, 15 cases condensed milk, 60 cases Mellin's food, 80 cases colour, 150 cases common soap, 20 cases sausages, 75 cases cigarettes, 49 cases castor oil, 23 cases tinned fish, 20 cases cornflour, 20 cases vinegar, 20 cases biscuits, 150 cases fruit salt, 20 cases lemon squash, 75 cases asphalte roofing, 13 cases embrocation, 10 cases jams, 35 cases canned fish, 13 cases antifriction metal, 12 cases 20 bales cable, 100 bales old newspaper, 207 bales old clothing, 51 cases 1963 kegs 30 drums paint, 515 drums sanitary fluid, 30 drums oil, 60 drums distemper, 20 drums linseed oil, 30 drums turps substance, 75 tusks ivory, 50 packages cyl. oil, 50 rolls roofing felt, 800 reels mill board discs, 20 kegs boric acid, 20 kegs white lead, 30 kegs red lead, 20 bags wool, 55 casks tallow, 100 casks cement, 75 boxes bloaters, 100 boxes fillets, 50 boxes herrings.

From Middlesborough:—1555 steel plates, 90 bundles steel bars, 500 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets, 86 bundles steel channels.

From Antwerp:—125 tubes, 100 zinc plates, 290 pipes, 11 bales paper, 362 bundles mild steel bars, 15 casks fittings, 100 cases champaigne, 140 cases wine, 25 cases playing cards, 35 cases woollen tissues, 75 cases fish bolts, 20 cases rice starch.

S S Borderer from Hull, Agents James Finlay and Co Ltd:—12 bales 29 cases cottons, 30 cases washing blue, 75 cases metal polish 221 cases colour, 230 cases 627 kegs 20 drums paint, 310 drums linseed oil, 60 drums turps substance, 240 drums 91 cases varnish, 127 cases 500 drums disinfectant fluid, 65 barrels alum, 30 casks scrap steel, 1284 bundles steel, 60 bundles 48 loose angles, 764 loose steel rail chairs.

From Middlesborough:—80 bundles bars, 10 bundles 200 pieces angles, 110 pieces joists, 2125 pieces steel plates, 70 bags rivets.

S S Phorus from Tarakan, Agents Graham Trading Co Ltd:—5651 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Naldera from Aden, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—2 cases 16 boxes sovereigns, 51 boxes bar gold, 9 boxes gold coin, 1 box specie, 75 bales cotton piece-goods, 68 bundles sleepers, 149 rails.

S S Homayun from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morrison and Co Ltd:—15 cases specie.

S S Zayani from Jeddah, Agents The Persian Gulf Steam N Co Ltd:—12 cases specie.

COCOGEM

On Trial

An actual trial of superheated Cocogem will convince you, more than any argument, that Cocogem is far superior to bazaar ghee and crude oils for all cooking.

The superiority of Cocogem is readily recognised by the lighter, more palatable and more digestible food. Whether used for meats, fish, vegetables or sweetmeats the improvement is most pronounced. Remember Cocogem imparts no flavour.

Sold Everywhere in 6 lb. Tins at 11½ As. per lb.

TRY A TIN TO-DAY

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR BOMBAY (EXCLUDING SINDH)

NOWROJI HORMUSJI & Co.,

227, FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOUR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS FREE FROM COCOGEM BOX H, TATAPURAM, COCHIN STATE.

COMMERCIAL.

22 per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Crystal shipment September/October Sh. 21/S per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Crystal shipment October/November/December Sh. 21/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Sept. 15.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Oct/Dec sellers 22/6

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 22/9

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 23/3

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 22/11

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 22/11

London, Sept. 15

Rentes 53 3/4

Berlin Cheques on London 34 13/16

Bar Silver (Spot) 34 13/16

Closing Tone of Silver.: Quietly steady

Interest day to day loans 2 7/8

Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/8.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 23.

METAL REPORT.

London, Sept. 15.

Tin metal slumped £11.—under weakness of East and America together with influential quarter selling heavily. Buying later caused partial recovery.

London, Sept. 15.

English best Selected Copper £66 3/4

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62 3/4

Copper Braziers £82½

Yellow Metal £7 7/8

Hard Spelter £28 nominal

Carrugated Sheets £18 3/4

London, Sept. 15.

Tin Block 242

BRASS.

Bombay, September 16.

	Per	md	Rs.	a.	p
Brass English		3/4	61	0	0
Do		1	62	0	0
Do	1	1/4	61	0	0
Do	1	1/2	61	0	0
Do	1	3/4	61	0	0
Do	2		61	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, September 16.

	Per	md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English		3 4	67	0	0
Copper		1	67	0	0
Copper	1	1-4	67	0	0
Copper, American ..	1	1-2	67	0	0
Copper	1	3-4	67	0	0
Copper	2		67	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars ..			63	0	0
Panchteka Joint ..			29	0	0
Copper, English Bars			62	0	0
Brass Bars			41	8	0
Pat Klal			53	0	0
Lead, Country			23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3-4.. ..			59	0	0
" " " to 1			58	12	0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2			58	12	0
Engl Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2			66	8	0
American Copper 3-4			..		

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS

DAILY QUOTATIONS,

Bombay, September 15.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	3
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai ..	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
Elphinstone ..	No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	12	9
Light-house.. ..	No. 6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan	No. 40—1	1	9	3
,, ...	No. 42—2	1	12	6
,, ...	No. 20	1	6	3
,, ...	No. 32			

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 16th September 1924.

	1924-25	1923 24	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 12th September to 15th September, 1934 ..	4046	4645	—1899
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 15th September 1924	11279	13423	—2144
Shipments for the bi-week from 12th September to 15th September, 1924.			
United Kingdom	..	..	..
Continent ..	1225	8034	—6809
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	11520	800	+10720
Total ..	12745	8834	+3911.
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 15th Sept. 1924			
Europe United Kingdom	714	2319	—1605
Europe Continent	5444	26531	—21087
China	3086	3496	—410
Japan	35503	10983	+24520
Coast Ports ..	989*	..	+989
Total ..	45736	43329.	+2407
Afloat in harbour, Europe	545	4462	—3917
Afloat China, Japan & Coast Ports	11706	2505	+9201

xIncluding Nil bales for U. S. of America.

THE 4TH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW

Dated 26th August, 1924.

The next SESSION of the ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE being the Fourth Session, will be held at Lucknow in the month of January, 1925, the exact dates of which will be communicated later on. This Session is to be held for the purpose, *inter alia*, of devising ways and means for determining a course of instruction in Indian Music which will both satisfy the Modern Standards of Scientific Tuition and ensure a tolerably competent knowledge of the Science and Arts. This question will entail the consideration of all questions ancillary thereto, which will be discussed in Conference by members from all parts of India. During the Session of the Conference, practical artists of note will give performances in Vocal and Instrumental Music with a view to place before the Conference the present state of the Art. Intending visitors should notify their intention to attend the conference to the GENERAL SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE, LUCKNOW, by the 15th of December, 1924, in order to enable him to make the necessary arrangements.

The following list shows some of the subjects, which will be discussed at the Conference, and persons intending to take part in the deliberations are invited to send their suggestions in the form of Written Article, not later than 30th December, 1924, to the General Secretary of the Conference. A certain number of specially gifted Theorists and Artists will be invited at the expense of the Conference. Persons intending to take advantage of this concession should correspond with the General Secretary, stating their qualifications.

LIST.

1. The principles and procedure of determining the Vadi, Samvadi, Anuvadi and Vivadi Swaras. Explanation of their functional activities in the Ragas and Ragnis of Indian Music.
2. Principles underlying the practice of assigning seasons and times to the Ragas and Ragnis. Their suitability otherwise to Modern Ragas.
3. The Ragas and their Rasas. Examination of the present state of music from the point of view of Rasas.
4. The Art of dancing, ancient and modern.
5. The system of notation best suited to Indian Music as sung and played today.
6. The distinguishing features (such as Aroha, Avaroha, Vadi, Samvadi, Vivadi etc.) of the Ragas falling under the following groups.
   1. Bilawal.
   2. Mallar.
   3. Kanara.
   4. Todi.
7. The Laws governing the Music compositions of the present day.
8. Comparison between the Ancient and Modern Tala systems.
9. The methods of teaching Music in our Schools and Colleges.
10. The necessity or otherwise of a well conducted Music Journal. The best method of conducting it, etc.
11. The desirability or feasibility of effecting a fusion of the Northern and the Southern Music Systems.
12. The best method of preserving the Art now available in the Country.
13. The scheme for popularising education in Indian Music.
14. The Musical Instruments of India and their relative adaptability to Modern requirements.
15. The Ancient and the Modern Shruties. Their distribution among the modern Ragas. The proper methods of their determination and distribution.
16. Development of Indian Music in the Courts of the Emperors and Princes and Chiefs of India, with special reference to the careers and attainments of Haridass Swami, Tansen, Gopal Nayak, Tayagraj and other eminent musicians. The effect of foreign influence on the Music of this Country if any.

N.B.—If the writers of these articles cannot for any reason attend at the Session of the Conference, their articles will nevertheless be given due consideration at the discussion of these questions.

The public are well aware of the prevailing diversity of opinion as to the mode of singing of even the most common and well known Ragas. With a view to introduce uniformity of definition, the standardising of the definitions of the Ragas was taken in hand at the Second Session of the Conference at Delhi in 1918. This work of standardising the Ragas definitions will be continued at the present Session of the Conference with the help of the distinguished and well known expert artists who are coming to the Conference.

It is needless to point out here the importance of the work which the Conference is doing and it is expected that all Music Lovers of the Country will attend it and all will help the Committee to make it a great success. Persons who have made special study of the subject or have useful suggestions to make are most cordially invited to give to the movement the benefit of their knowledge and experience and thereby help forward the great and sacred cause of Music.

RAI UMANATH BALI,
General Secretary.
All-India Music Conference.

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Accurate answers for any six questions Re. 1. 1 year life reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2. Whole life Rs. 3. State time and date of birth or time of writing letter.

Prof. V. K. IYER, B.A.,
Valavanur, (S. Arcot Dt.)
R35

SANITARY & SCIENTIFIC
EXHIBITION.

The All India Maternity, Child Welfare, Sanitary, Scientific and Indigenous Drugs Exhibition of the All India Medical Licentiates' Association will be held at Agra in December, 1924. For particulars, please write to Dr. Shyama Shanker Shukla, Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Bailanganj, Agra, and for Indigenous Drugs write to

Dr. KUNJ BEHARI LAL VERMA,
Editor, Indian Medical Journal, Meerut.

A CRY FROM ASSAM

BLACK SHADOW UPON FAIR LAND

(BY MARY J. CAMPBELL.)

I have just returned from Assam where I had the rare privilege of spending two and a half months among a wonderful people in that far-away but beautiful province. Since the visit of Mr. Gandhi over two years ago to Assam, the people often refer touchingly to his appreciation of their province when he termed it "Beautiful Assam". I often found myself repeating the same phrase as I journeyed over its lovely hills, and its plains of perennial green. But what shall I say of the black shadow resting upon this fair land, the shadow caused by opium?

Long had I associated "tea" and "opium" with Assam, but I soon found I had a very meagre knowledge of what opium really means to Assam. I had not been in Shillong many days until I heard some of the people, speaking of the opium problem with bated breath and sad voices. Rae Sahib Dohory Bopmay, Assistant Commissioner, one day said to me that, if I really wished to know what a curse opium was to Assam, I should visit the Lakhimpur district in the north eastern corner of the province. He was once an official in the excise department for several years in that district and he stated that more opium was consumed there than in the worst opium district in China.

Later I entered the Brahmaputra valley at Gauhati and travelled slowly up the whole length of the valley, 450 miles, working in Gauhati, Nowgong, Jarhet and Golaghat. On July 12th I arrived in Dibrugarh, the largest town in Lakhimpur district. Rev. F. Tryld, an English chaplain in conjunction with Indian friend had arranged some meetings for me. On the 13th instant Mr. Nilmoni Phookam, M. L. C. called on me and asked me to visit an opium shop so that I might see with my own eyes some of the ruin being wrought. A friend of his took us out to the Barbarua 'hat', an important market -place, seven miles distant where an opium shop is located. I found a 'ganjha' shop side by side with the one for opium, while a country liquor shop was not far away

We sat on the little, narrow verandah of the opium shop quietly watching, and occasionally speaking to the people for about one hour. On our arrival forty village people, nearly all cultivators, were awaiting their turn to buy their portion. One was a woman.

Mr. Phookam said to me; "You can see none of these standing here are tea garden coolies. A few coolies do buy opium and the habit is gaining hold on them, but it is the Assamese cultivator, the old Assamese families of pure descent, who are the chief opium users." Then he gave me some sad facts. In that one shop alone there are fifteen hundred registered habituals. Some time ago the Legislative Council of Assam passed a law requiring all consumers of opium to be registered. The hope was that this might prove a check, but it has not done so; It is merely a census taken of buyers. Any one who wishes may buy, men, women and young people, but this I have discovered is general all over India. This law is absolutely "nil" so far as checking the growth of opium addicts is concerned.

Formerly women did not use opium, but some of the husbands conceived the plan of getting their wives into the toils of this habit so that they might escape the disagreeable scenes which some times took place when all the money in the home was expended on the drug. I was told that now it is a common sight to see both father and mother in the home under the power of this horrible drug. Young people frequently begin its use when about sixteen years of age. I spoke to several young men who had been persuaded by their friends to learn the use of it. I visited the liquor shop before returning to Dibrugarh and there I found the tea garden coolies in large numbers as purchasers.

That evening there was a public meeting for me in the theatre. About two hundred and fifty gentlemen of the town attended it. Mr. N C Bordalai B A, a lawyer, presided. At the close of the talk several men spoke.

On that I might convey to my readers the pathos of the plea they made for help to save their beautiful Assam from this deadly curse.

The Chairman told the following pathetic incident. He said: "There are still some descendants of the old families of the Ahom dynasty in this part of Assam, but opium is rapidly wiping them out. Not far away is a village where these people lived in nice homes, with trees and flowers in their yards. One day I visited the village and was surprised to find all the homes occupied by former teagarden coolies.

On enquiry I learned that the former occupants had lost all their possessions because of opium and were now living in a most pitiable condition in a dense jungle. Mounting an elephant I began a search for them and finally found them living in miserable huts just wasting away day by day caring for nothing "except opium."

I had told my audience of the 800,000 women, in 50 nations of the world banded together to do away with these twin evils "drink and drugs". Turning to me the Chairman said: "Tell the women of other lands about this slavery and plead with them to send us help, or, perhaps women with their tender hearts may be moved to help us. We have pleaded over and over that this evil might be removed, but no relief has come."

When some one mentioned that the delegate to the Hague Convention from India had said that the people of India were so well educated in the use of opium that they could use it without any harm coming from it a laugh of derision went up from the audience. I wish the sound of that bitter laugh, and the tears behind it, could be wafted across the waters to the Opium Convention soon to be held in Geneva.

If some may think I have spoken too strongly let them travel, as I did, slowly up the Brahmaputra valley and hear as the people say.—"Indian Social Reformer."

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during the hot season of the year by keeping the system clean and the blood cool. Used occasionally when needed they dispel constipation, gently stimulate the liver, banish biliousness vertigo, sick headaches, prevent diarrhoea and dysentery, keep the skin clear and the breath sweet. They also relieve Piles. The vegetable laxative made by machinery Chemists everywhere sell Pinkettes, at 14 As. the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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MADRAS NON-BRAHMINS' PROGRAMME.

SWARAJYA WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Madras Dravidian Association under Rao Bahadur Dr. C. Nateson the programme of the Non-Brahmin party was declared as follows:—

Our goal is Swarajya for India under the aegis of the British Crown. The Government should be a federal one composed of the princes and peoples of India, the states and provinces being autonomous ones. This is to be achieved by all constitutional means. Our attitude towards Government shall be mainly responsive co-operation and if occasion needs it non-cooperation in the Councils. We stand for the adequate representation of the various communities in the public bodies and services. We stand for the Hindu-Muslim unity, removal of untouchability, total prohibittaion and boycott of foreign cloth, encouragement of the Swadeshi goods including Khaddar and the repeal of the excise duties on cotton. We are for establishing equal rights and privileges for the British subjects all over the Empire. We are for ever to stand by the depressed classes and the labour. The programme was put to vote and carried unanimously.

COCANADA'S ADDRESS TO M. MOHAMED ALI.

SURCHARGE ORDER AGAINST MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

A surcharge order has been issued by the examiner of the local fund accounts Madras on 23 Municipal Councillors of Coconada directing them to pay jointly or severally Rs. 20/12 as. spent by the Municipal Council of Coconada in presenting an address of welcome to Maulana Mohamed Ali in last December. The order points out that as the expenditure was not sanctioned by the Collector and Government declined to interfere with the direction of the Collector it could not be legally incurred.

TWELFTH SHAHIDI JATHA'

PEACEFULLY ARRESTED AT JAITO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 15.

The twelfth Shahidi Jatha of 500 Akalis which reached Jaito yesterday was peacefully arrested. Another Jatha is expected to be despatched from Amritsar this week and it will tak eabout three months to reach Jaitor as it will traverse the rural areas of the other districts. The Prabandak Committee celebrated the Akhand Path Day yesterday when processions were organised in the different cities of the Province and Collections for the Five Annas Fund were also commenced.

POONA BACKWARD CLASSES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A meeting of the Backward Classes of Poona took place at 9 p.m. on Friday last, the 12th inst., at Mr. Manurkar's Hall in Bhawani Peth, with Subhedar Ghadge, a local leader of the Depressed Classes, in the chair. The gathering was thoroughly representative as it included members from various Backward communities, such as Maratha, Lingayat, Dhangar, Shimpi, Sonar, Ghisadi, Nhavi, Sali, Koshti, Parit, Teli, Telgoo, Untouchables and others. By its first resolution the meeting resovled to start a Hostel for the students of all these Backward castes which have no such provision of their own. By another resolution a committee of eleven was appointed to give effect to the first. Messrs. Ghadge, Bagde, Patade, Gholap, Kamble, Gadepar and Galinde were the principal speakers of the evening. It is hoped that the work will be taken up in right earnest to found the institution which will greatly help the cause of education among these classes.

ESTIMATE FOR WATER SUPPLY TO COIMBATORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The revised estimate forwarded by the Sanitary Engineer for the supply of water to Coimbatore town amounting to 41 lakhs of rupees is approved. The estimate provides for the purchase in India of cast iron pipes of the British standard specification. Government are prepared to make the grant of half the cost not exceeding 20.5 lakhs of rupees and the Municipal Council will have to find the other half.

At the Gunjam District Conference held at Calingapatam the following resolution was carried by a majority of eight votes "This Conference requests the Belgaum Congress to resolve that the establishment of Sampoorna Swatantram by peaceful and legitimate measures is the Indian ideal." —(A.P.)

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HAVOC BY WILD ANIMALS

GOVT. STOPS PAYMENT OF REWARDS FOR DESTRUCTION

The Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the reports from the Divisional Commissioners on the measures adopted throughout the Presidency for the extermination of dangerous wild animals and venomous snakes in 1923 says:—

The number of persons reported killed during the year by wild animals was 44 against 51 of the previous year. The mortality caused by snake-bite decreased from 1,315 in the previous year to 1 205, of which Ratnagiri alone was responsible for 261 deaths, Thana Thar and Parkar and Hyderabad coming next in order. The total human mortality shows a net decline of 117.

The number of wild animals destroyed during the year rose from 6 774 to 7,722, while that of snakes fell from 23,484 to 22,738 of which Ratnagiri and Thar and Parkar were responsible for the destruction of 11,855 and 5,244 snakes respectively. Owing to financial stringency the payment of rewards by Government for the destruction of wild animals has been stopped.

Brunton's Lancet was made use of in 39 cases in the Surat District of which 37 were cured and 2 proved fatal.

IMPERIAL BANK CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The trial was continued to-day before Justice Mr. Beasley and a Special Jury in the Imperial Bank case in which Ahmad Badsha and five others stand charged with an offence under section 120 I. P. C. (Criminal Conspiracy to defraud the bank). Mr. L. A. Cruichshank, Superintendent. Branches Department of the Imperial Bank was examined on behalf of the prosecution by Mr. Nugent Grant and was cross-examined by Mr. Chaudhuri. Counsel for the defence in the course of his cross-examination the witness deposed that his duty in comparing the balance sheet was to a great extent mechanical and was merely to see if the figures therein tallied with the figure in the ledger. Regarding the anonymous petition the witness stated that he had a very hazy recollection about it and that he had heard that some investigation was held about it. The witness was then re-examined by Mr. Nugent Grant.

Mr. Sheriffs, second passing officer in the Imperial Bank and some clerks of the bank and one Dost Mohamed Khan, a dealer in elephants, were next examined as witnesses for the prosecution.

MANDALAY RIOT CASE.

21 ACCUSED ON TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 15

The hearing of what is known as the Mandalay Riot case was commenced to-day at Mandalay. 21 accused have been place on trial. So far the evidence of two witnesses, the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Stewart and the Deputy Superintendent of Police Mr. U. Po. Huon, both of whom were at the scene of the riot, has been recorded. The Public Prosecutor in opening the case described how the riot occurred over the question of a change of route to be followed by the procession in which U. Ottama was to be taken. He said that the accused were all the members of an unlawful assembly, determined to use violence. Their common intention was to defy the police and obstruct them. The processionists were armed with bamboos in the form of flags and broken bricks.

Mr. Stewart in the course of his evidence said that in apprehension of a riot between the processionist and the other party commonly known as Kyaw Yan's party. He directed the former to change the route they wanted to follow. Some members did not approve of this. Stones began to come down from the direction of the procession. The witness thereupon took the Inspector's revolver and fired a shot. When he saw his men struck down he fired another shot in the air. He fired twice or thrice in the air, but as this had no effect in minimising the throwing of stones the witness lowered his aim while continually asking the crowd to move down the road directed by him but no notice was taken. His men about 40 in number inclusive of the officers had between them 5 revolvers, 2 pistols and the rest were armed ordinarily. After he had fired about 10 shots his last shot was fired, when he was pushed back by the crowd and his chauffeur was stoned. He then got into his car and left the place. His jaw was out and he was hit in sixteen other places. He then drove to the Commissioner who with a senior Magistrate came to the place of the riot. He could not recognise who attacked him. The Sub-Divisional Police officers and two European sergeants used their revolvers during the riot but he had not the idea of what they were firing at. He did not order them to fire.

The case is proceeding.

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THERAPION No. 3
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